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Gathering of the Manufacturers of the United States.

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Chief Executive Toasted Amid a Terrific Uproar.

One Thousand Guests Assembled at the Banquet Tables.

Times Different from Those When They Met in Ohio.

COUNTRY'S RELAPSE IS OVER.

Fields of Commerce Temporarily Lost Will Be Reoccupied and Peaceful Conquests Follow—The Canal-Sound Money.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables.

President McKinley was driven over from the Windsor Hotel, and was received at the Waldorf-Astoria at 6:30 p.m. by the committee of merchants, and at once taken to "the royal chambers." Half an hour later he appeared in the reception room, where he held a levee for more than an hour.

The march to the banquet hall, which was splendidly decorated, began at 7:15 o'clock. It was after 9 o'clock when Warner Miller rapped for order. He then announced that Rev. R. S. McArthur would invoke a blessing. Dr. McArthur, in his prayer, called for special protection for the President and the members of the Manufacturers' Association.

Among those who occupied seats of honor on the raised dais were: President McKinley, M. E. Ingalls, Darwin E. James, Rev. R. S. McArthur, Thomas W. Grider, Randolph L. Guggenheimer, Ellihu Root, John Addison Post, Atty.-Gen. John W. Griggs, Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Senator William P. Frye, Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, President Theodore C. Search, Henry E. Howland, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Clement A. Griscom, St. Clair McKelway and Abner McKinley. Among the other guests were: Albert Pope, Henry W. Gajohn, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Lewis Nixon, E. A. McAlpin, William C. Whitney, Collis P. Huntington and George Gunder.

Warner Miller introduced Theodore C. Search, president of the association, who spoke briefly. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. Men stood on their seats, women in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs, and the uproar drowned the speaker's voice. The cheering and clapping of hands were redoubled when a toast was drunk to the President. President McKinley said:

"Mr. Toastmaster, members of the National Association of Manufacturers and guests: For the cordial character of this greeting I return my thanks. The genuineness of your welcome is full of compensation for having left Washington at an unusually busy season in order to participate in this interesting meeting.

"I scarcely need remind you that we do not meet as strangers. Neither your business organization nor your social reunions are altogether unfamiliar to me. I have been with you before, not as a guest, as now, but rather in the capacity of host. I recall that as Governor of the State of Ohio it was my pleasure to welcome you to the city of Cincinnati on January 22, 1895, at the initial convention of the Manufacturers' Association. I well remember the occasion. It was a cold day. You had lost everything but your pluck, or thought you had; courage was the only friend your grief could call its own. I note with satisfaction your improved appearance now. You are more cheerful in countenance, more buoyant in spirit, more hopeful in manner and more confident in purpose. Then, too, there are more of you here than there were at the first meeting. Distances are, of course, the same, but traveling has been resumed.

The first convention were directed mainly to the question of how to regain what you had lost in the three years previous, or, if that was found impossible, how to stop further loss. Your object now, as I gather it, is to go out and possess what you have never had before. You want to extend, not your notes, but your business. I sympathized with your purposes then; I am in full accord with your intentions now. I ventured to say at the gathering referred to, as reported in your published proceedings, speaking both for your encouragement and from a profound conviction, this great country cannot be permanently kept in a state of relapse. I believe we will recapture the field temporarily lost to us, and go out to the peaceful conquest of new and greater fields of trade and commerce. The recovery will come slowly, perhaps, but it will come, and when it does, we will be steadier and will better know how to avoid exposure hereafter.

"I have abated none of the faith I then expressed, and you seem to have regained yours. National politics can encourage industry and commerce, but it remains for the people to project and carry them on. If these policies stimulate industrial development and energy, the people can be safely trusted to do the rest. The government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors and develop its great national waterways, but the ships to sail and the traffic to carry, the people must supply.

"The government can raise revenues by taxation in such a way as will discriminate in favor of domestic enterprises, but it cannot establish them. It can make commercial treaties, opening to our manufacturers and agriculturists the ports of other nations. It can enter into reciprocal arrangements to exchange our products with those of other countries. It can aid our merchant marine by encouraging our people to build ships for our commerce.

"It can assist in every lawful manner private enterprise to unite the two oceans with the great canal. It can do all these things and ought to do them; but with all this accomplished, the result will still be ineffectual, unless supplemented by energy, enterprise and industry of the people. It is they that must build and operate the factories, furnish ships and cargoes for the canal and the rivers and the seas. It is they who must find the consumers and obtain trade by going forth to win it.

"Much profitable trade is still unexplored by our people, because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a lack of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense, if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires shippers, but the shipper must have a sale when they reach their destination. It is a good rule, if buyers must not come to us for us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and industrial ambition, as well as achievement, terms of respect and praise, not only at home, but among the family of nations the world over.

"There is another duty resting upon the national government—to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that our government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unsullied. If doubts remain, they must be removed. If weak places are discovered, they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings be scaled down, by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollar accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

"Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great commercial and progressive interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves, but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty, and we have even million voters who, fifteen months ago, won a great political battle on the issue among others, that the United States government would permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. This is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question, clear and conclusive, for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake, and if possible, realize. That is our commission—our present duty.

"It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty.

"The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number or slight in degree, but progress cannot fail to be made.

"Your speeches and resolutions at

COLD STORAGE

Spain's Public Prosecutor After Weyler.

Asks Two Months' Imprisonment for the Butcher.

Whole Spanish Fleet Ordered to Concentrate.

Minister Woodford's House to Be Watched—Aragueren's Camp Surprised and the Insurgent General Killed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MADRID, Jan. 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The public prosecutor demands a sentence upon Lieut.-Gen. Weyler of two months' imprisonment.

Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has ordered the fleet to concentrate at Cadiz. A transatlantic steamer will be chartered to supply the ships with coal and stores.

A local newspaper asserts that measures have been taken to keep United States Minister Woodford's residence "under surveillance."

TO MASS AT HAVANA.
[LONDON, Jan. 27.—] The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It has been decided that the whole Spanish fleet shall concentrate at Havana, though not immediately, unless circumstances demand."

ARAGUEREN KILLED.
Had on Some Apparel of Ruiz, Whom He Executed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
HAVANA, Jan. 27.—[By Central American Cable.] At noon today Lieut.-Col. Benedicto, with the Spanish Reina Catalina, surprised near Tempeste, this province, the camp of the insurgent Gen. Arangueren, killing Arangueren and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others who made their escape.

The body of Brig.-Gen. Arangueren was brought by train to Havana this afternoon, and delivered to the military authorities. After identification, it was sent to the morgue. Brig.-Gen. Arangueren was evidently about 22 years of age. He had fair complexion with blonde hair and a small moustache. The body showed two wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg. It was dressed in cashmere pantaloons, gray woolen coat, yellow shoes and gaiters, comparatively new. It is said the gaiters and vest once belonged to Lieut.-Col. Joaquin Ruiz, the aide-camp of Gen. Blanco, who, having gone last December to Arangueren's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Arangueren, or with his approval.

LATER—According to the Spanish authorities, Brig.-Gen. Arangueren was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pita farm between

Campo Florida and Tempeste. He was wounded, and in trying to escape was shot dead.

Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dynamiter of Arangueren's band.

QUICK ON THE SURFACE.
But the Undercurrent of Feeling at Havana is Considered Dangerous.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The last ripple of visible excitement attending the arrival of the Maine has died away, says the Herald's Havana correspondent, and the ship, as she lies at anchor, attracts no more attention than any other vessel in the harbor. The papers make the briefest possible allusion to her arrival, and La Union Constitucional, the Conservative organ, prints a Washington dispatch that the visit of the Maine to Havana is merely an act of courtesy, showing the friendly feeling to Spain and to counteract the anti-Spanish utterances in Congress. La Union adds that the visit will be returned by Spanish ships in American ports.

In spite of this, there is strong undercurrent of feeling in Havana, as evidenced by the excited talking of other groups assembled in the cafes. The general impression among Radical Spaniards is that the cause of Spain has been betrayed by the Blanco government, and the nation has been humiliated by what they regard as the first step in the direction of American intervention. This has intensified the hatred held for Gen. Blanco and his associates and for the cause of autonomy, and this hatred may at any moment find vent in an outbreak of riot, in which case members of the government may be forced to depend for their personal safety on the Maine, for, though the peril is obvious, the troops concentrated during the riots have been dispersed and no new precautions have been taken. The arrival of the Maine creates enthusiasm among Americans, who realize that the long period of suspense has passed, and that their safety is absolutely assured.

It will be impossible to give the crew of the Maine liberty while in Havana, and as yet no shore leave has been given to officers, the captain being the only man who has gone ashore. For this reason it is expected that the Navy Department will not keep the Maine here long, but will replace her by another vessel of the squadron the moment the health of the crew shall become impaired.

SPANISH REPORT DEBIL.
Headquarters of the Rebels not Captured by Gen. Castellanos.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says that the Spanish account of the victory of Gen. Castellanos and the capture of the headquarters of the rebel government in the town of Esperanza is now proved to be a fabrication. There is no such town as Esperanza near Caba, the name of the town founded and occupied as the capital by the rebel government is Agramont. Spanish troops are unable to get near this place, being repulsed in the mountains and forced to retire with a heavy loss. In the western provinces the troops keep pretty well on the move, but neither side has achieved decisive results.

Gen. Molina had what is called here an important battle with the rebel Gen. Betancourt at Canarica on Jan. 23. Gen. Molina had 1500 infantry and 400 cavalry. He attacked the rebel camp and there was fighting for five hours, but finally he was obliged to retire without success. The loss on both sides was insignificant.

The rebels are still devoting their attention to preparing for the coming wet season. Every day large quantities of supplies of all sorts are sent to them. Radicals here say Gen. Blanco is playing his last card in his present visit to the eastern province for the purpose, it is said, of attempting to induce Gen. Rabi and Salvadorias to lay down their

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

SUMMARY.
Associated Press night report, including commercial, 16,410 words;
Times exclusive dispatches, 1118 words; day report, 10,500 words—total 28,028 24

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Webb whitewashed by the remnant of the Solid Six....Jealous man murders a woman on Spring street....Gleason shot a fiery, untamed billiard player....Shirker of jury duty fined for contempt....Babe burglars in court....Silk-stocking Schiltz convicted....Justice Richardson's action to be investigated....Preparing for primary elections....Trial of Bird for forgery....Awards at the poultry show.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5.

President McKinley speaks at the National Association of Manufacturers' banquet....Big grain steamer wrecked at St. Joseph, Mich....Snow-traction engines for Alaska....Bids opened for transportation of the government reindeer across the continent....Anti-Slipping Bill to be voted on next Thursday....Kansas Pacific sale....Reports of Spanish victories denied by insurgents....Dangerous undercurrent of feeling at Havana....Horseman Cassatt will try for English stakes....New York Central and Lake Shore roads to be united....Culpable negligence charged against Engineer Menocal....Granite sarcophagus prepared for Mrs. Grant....Stock-growers' Convention at Denver ends with a big barbecue....Another turn to the Dreyfus affair....Heir to a fortune dies a pauper at Chicago....Kentucky Legislature demands Senator Lindsay's resignation....Serious accident on a New York building....Mrs. Hearst in Mexico....Teller's resolution to be voted on today....Old story that Vanderbilts will build to Pacific Coast revived.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Kaiser enlightens naval officers of the naval strength in Chinese waters....Czar says danger of a conflict is past. British company offers to buy the Panama Railroad and steamers owned by the government.

SILVER OR NO?

Last Hours of Talk on Teller's Hobby.

Senate Will Vote on the Bond Resolution Today.

House Finally Passes the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Speaker Reed's "Tyranny" Finds Amplified Evidence—Defense, Mr. Dolliver of Iowa Addresses a Member on the Subject.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Tomorrow at 6 p. m. the Senate will vote upon the Teller resolution and the pending amendments thereto. When the Senate today took up the resolution, the agreement made last week that the final vote upon it should be taken before adjournment today was changed in order that all Senators might have an opportunity to speak. Tomorrow's session will begin at 10 a. m. and after 2 p. m. the speeches will be confined to fifteen minutes each.

Today's session continued for more than six hours, the resolution being under discussion throughout practically the entire session. While the speeches for the most part were studied efforts, the session was replete with lively incidents and spicy colloquy.

The House today finally succeeded in passing the Indian Appropriation Bill, and the political debate which has been raging since Monday was transferred to the District of Columbia Bill, which followed it. The only two important changes made in the Indian Bill, as passed, were the elimination of the provisions for the leasing of the Gila and Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations, both of which went out on points of order. The features of the debate today were the speeches of Mr. Hartman (Silver Rep.) of Montana, in denunciation of the financial policy of the administration, and of Mr. Dolliver (Rep.) of Iowa in reply to the general attacks of the opposition.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
REGULAR SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—SENATE.—The Teller resolution was laid before the Senate, and after considerable discussion it was agreed that the vote should be taken on it tomorrow at 6 o'clock.

After this agreement had been reached Mr. Daniel resumed his speech, begun last evening. He made a legal argument in support of the pending resolution, holding that the law never contemplated giving to the government the credit of the option as to the kind of money that was to be paid. The creditor would naturally pick that dollar that was the most valuable to him, but if he did not know which he would receive he would do his utmost to maintain the parity of all dollars. He enumerated the great men who supported the resolution in 1878, beginning with its distinguished author, Stanley Matthews, an ex-justice of the United States. He thought, therefore, the attacks upon the honorable motives of the supporters of the resolution were unwarranted and unwarranted. He closed with a tribute to the Democratic party.

Mr. Lodge followed Mr. Daniel. He said he had always been an international bimetallist and was now, he had done everything in his power to promote an international agreement, as he believed that it would do much to simplify the question. He was constrained to believe, however, after hearing the eloquent statement of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) that the attempt to secure an international bimetallic agreement had failed, temporarily at least. He held, therefore, that the country was confronted with two propositions, one of which it would have to accept. Either the existing gold standard must be maintained, or the country must authorize free silver coinage.

"The latter alternative means," said he, "the disappearance of gold from circulation and the placing of the country upon a silver basis. It has now come to a contest between the two standards."

Mr. Lodge declared that any change in the monetary standard would fall with dire results upon the masses of the people. The adoption of the resolution and the enforcement of its provisions, he thought, would be a policy fraught with great danger to the country and to the people.

Mr. Lindsay followed in a set speech in support of the resolution. Mr. Lindsay thought the question had been answered. He held that the opponents of the resolution had made a false issue in endeavoring to make this resolution an important matter.

In a colloquy between Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Caffery, the latter declared: "The government is morally bound to pay its obligations in the best money. If gold should depreciate or silver should exceed it in value, it would be a violation of public faith to pay obligations in gold."

In reply to Mr. Lindsay's statement that the opponents of the resolution had forced the fight, Mr. Aldrich said: "The Senator from Kentucky is under a misapprehension. We did not bring this resolution before the Senate. It was brought here by Mr. Vest, one of your distinguished friends after it had been introduced by the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller). Three years ago it was introduced in the House by the Hon. William J. Bryan, the great leader of the Democrats

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TO LET - 3 NICELY PAPERED, CONNECT- ed rooms, with pantry, \$8. Apply 725 WALTON ST. 30	TO LET - 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, BATH- pantry, garret, barn, \$3, at 327 SAN JUAN ST. 31
TO LET - SUNNY FRONT SUITE; ALSO: sunny single room, furnished. 247 S. HILL ST. 32	TO LET - FURNISHED SUNNY ROOMS, new, clean, best in city. 595 S. SPRING ST. 33
TO LET - THE DRESDEN: FURNISHED; and unfurnished rooms. 224 S. MAIN. 34	

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with bath, \$7 and \$8. 411 W. FOURTH. 30

TO LET—FURNISHED, FINE SENSATION, 30 S. OLIVE ST. 23
 TO LET—2 PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, IN private family. 1011 S. OLIVE ST. 23
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★ TO LET—SUNNY BACK PARLOR. WITH board for two; east-south exposure; stove stable if desired; Jewett Park and Fenwick. **\$35.**

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with bath, for ladies and children.
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excellent heat; reasonable. 72 W. 17TH. 2
TO LET - SUNNY ROOMS WITH BATHS
to homelike surroundings. 3617 W. PUEBLO.
TO LET - ROOMS WITH BATH
to homelike surroundings. 3617 W. PUEBLO.
TO LET - A LARGE FRONT HALL
with table board, at 802 S. HILL ST. 28
TO LET - SUNNY ROOM ON HILL
with bath, for ladies and children.
1100

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30- AVE- 3 THED ng to 3 0. IN 3 AY.	TO LET— Furnished Houses. TO LET— NEWLY FURNISHED MODERN home, 4 rooms, gas range, close in, no dren. Address M. box 50, TIMES OFFICE	28
30- AVE- 3 THED ng to 3 0. IN 3 AY.	TO LET—A SUNNY, NEATLY-FURNISHED modern 4-room flat. Call between 11 and 6. 405 FEMPLE ST.	28
30- AVE- 3 THED ng to 3 0. IN 3 AY.	TO LET—IF YOU WANT A GEM, I HAVE one, 6 rooms and barn, all furnished, a 206 W. 27TH ST., city.	28

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room for rent with free telephone; electric
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THE SHANNON BLOCK, Broadway. 30

Educational—
Schools, Colleges, Private Tuition
LANGUELS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 212 W.
Third st., offers advantages unsurpassed to any similar school in the city. The complete Business System is taught by this college combines theory and business practice. Complete courses in book-keeping, shorthand, stenography, analyzing. New rooms, cool and well lighted. Day and night sessions. Students may enter any time. Catalogue free.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE, 75
Washington st., The place to get a thorough business education or a practical know-

of shorthand and typewriting. The school has 12 classes now being formed. Write or call for handsome catalogue.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LOS ANGELES ACADEMY (military) west of Westlake Park. Our boys are busy and play every hour of the day. Catalogue gives full particulars. Write: Mgr. Eusebio Brown, principals.

PASADENA — MISS ORTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL for Girls, 124 S. Euclid ave., day and boarding school; certificate admits to eastern colleges.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 116-118 Potomac Bldg., 2nd floor, 212 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

ASTUARY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
COLLEGE, 46½ S. B'way. Practical business
trainings; individual instruction; no elation
of fees.

OPICIAN'S SCHOOL-LADIES ADMITTED
Free from 1 to 5. Second and Broadway, over drug store.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, COLLEGE PREPAR-
tory. C. LEWIS LAWRENCE, A.M. (Har-
vard.) 209 Bunker Hill ave.

PERSONAL
Business.

PERSONAL-GEN. A. RALPHS-GOLD BA-
RBER (estab. by JOHN B. BARBER, 1874)

LYON Office
SUGAR, 15 lbs. 41¢; 5 lbs. 85¢; 25¢; 9 a
BATTLE AX Tobacco, 25¢; 5
BORAX Soap, 25¢; 10 lbs. Rolled Wheat, 25¢
CANNED Family Beans, 10¢; 5 lbs. 25¢
CANS Corn or Tomatoes, 25¢; 7 box
SINNES, 5¢; 6 gallons Gasoline, 5¢; Coal 0
45¢; 10 lbs. Beans, 25¢; sugar-cured Ham, 6
10 lbs. 60¢ S.P.RING ST. Cor. Sixth, Tel. 11

PERSONAL - REMOVED - MRS. PARK
palmist, life-reading, healing ailments, big
children's disposition and capabilities; pr
speculations, all affairs of life. 26

PERSONAL—MME. LEO'S LIFE READING
are acknowledged to be of the highest or-
der; she advises with certainty as to the
proper course to pursue in love, business
and family affairs. At 125 W. FOURTH.
MORRIS PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
gent's second-hand clothing. Send pos-
tals and will call. 44 COMMERCIAL ST.
PERSONAL—SCREEN DOORS, ROSS, ADAM
MFG. CO. 742 Main. Tel. main 968.

Liners.

MONEY TO LOAN—

UNION LOAN COMPANY, STIMSON BLK., cor. Third and Spring, loans money on all kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, furniture and pianos without removal, low interest; money at once, business, confidential; private office for ladies, CLARK A. SHAW, manager, rooms 114 and 115, first floor, Tel. 1451. References, Citizens Bank; Security Savings Bank.

TO LOAN—MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, and all kinds of collateral security; we will loan you more money, less interest, and hold your goods longer than any one; no commissions, appraisers, middlemen or bill of sale; tickets issued; storage for car or warehouse. JACOB ROSEN, 1415 S. Spring.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL KINDS OF personal security, diamonds, watches, pianos, furniture, life insurance, or collateral of any kind. We loan money and hold your goods longer than any one; no commissions, appraisers, middlemen or bill of sale; tickets issued; storage for car or warehouse. JACOB ROSEN, 1415 S. Spring.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts at lower rates of interest than others charge, on all kinds of collateral security; diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, furniture, life insurance, or collateral of any kind; partial payments received; money quick; private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, rooms 12-14, 254 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—CAN LOAN YOU MONEY AT 6, 7, 8 per cent, net, according to amount wanted and kind of security offered; no charge for commissions. E. V. BAKER, 1113 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—\$250,000, AT 5 PER CENT, NET, on close income business property. Apply to R. G. LUNT, 140 S. Broadway, Holman Bldg.

A BARREL OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, pianos, furniture, etc.; all first-class collateral security. J. C. CHASINER, 247 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, or on improved city property; monthly payments same as rent; low rate of interest. M. R. POLLOCK, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 107 E. Second.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY of San Francisco will loan money on improved city property, building loans, a specialty; expenses light. R. G. LUNT, 140 S. Broadway, Holman Bldg.

TO LOAN—\$50,000, OR I WILL BUY your equity on the mortgage on your property. ROSENSTEIN, 225 S. Broadway.

WILCOX & WADSWORTH, ROOM 303, Wilcox Bldg., lend money on any good real estate; building loans, a specialty; if you wish to lend or borrow, call on us.

TO LOAN—\$50,000 TO \$250,000 PRIVATE MONEY 6 per cent, net, on first-class residence property. LOCKARD & SON, Wilcox Bldg.

TO LOAN—\$250 TO \$250,000 ON CITY OR country real estate; building loans, a specialty; expenses light. R. G. LUNT, 140 S. Broadway, Holman Bldg.

TO LOAN—LOANS ON BUSINESS PROPERTY, 5 per cent, no commissions. WILLIAM E. SHILTON, 210 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, on approved income notes; building loans, a specialty. THOMAS S. EWING, 225 Wilcox Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON COUNTRY PROPERTY, W. H. LYON, 204 Gardner & Zeller Bldg., 218 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT reasonable rates; building loans, a specialty. W. H. LYON, 204 Gardner & Zeller Bldg., 218 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ARTICLES OF value and collateral. R. W. WOOD, 421 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—\$100 ON ANYTHING, D. L. ALLEN, 227 W. First, next to Times Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—BUILDING LOANS A specialty. E. D. SILBERT, 40 S. 212 W. Second.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT. Address JOSEPH B. TOLPITZ, 230 P. N. S. F.

TO LOAN—ANY AMOUNT, ALSO SHORT LOANS. EDW. C. CRIBB, 218 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—6 TO 8 PER CENT, MONEY. BRADSHAW BROS., 225 Broadway Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON COUNTRY PROPERTY, W. H. LYON, 204 Gardner & Zeller Bldg., 218 S. Broadway.

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DENTISTS.

DR. MINNIE WELLS, 316 W. 17TH ST., COR. Grand ave. Mrs. W. L. T. 9. Consult free. Experienced dentist; can give prompt relief to all female troubles; 15 years in city. "Dr. Wells" is a woman, and understands the critical and careful physician, having long and successful experience in private practice. Office hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tel. 1451. S. Broadway, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

LOS ANGELES ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC Sanatorium, W. J. DAWSON, M.D., Y.D. 1001 S. Broadway, Tel. 1451. S. Broadway, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

DR. ELIZABETH J. PALMER, SPECIALITY diseases of women; 10 years' successful practice; electric light; consultation free and confidential. 222 S. SPRING ST., over Owl Drug Store. Hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tel. 1451.

DR. NEWLAND'S PRIVATE HOME FOR ladies before and during confinement; everything first-class; special attention given to all female irregularities. Office, Stimson Bldg., 304-306; hours, 10-12, 1-3.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 123-125 Stimson Bldg. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tel. 1451.

DR. WONG HUI, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 321 S. Hope st. P. O. box 227, Station C, L.A. 2.

DR. UNGER, CURES CANCERS AND Tumors without knife. 1074 N. MAIN ST. 6.

DR. F. E. STEVENS—OPEN SUNDAYS and evenings (electric light). 224 S. SPRING.

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Reliable Business Houses Of Los Angeles.

ADVERTISERS' ATTENTION! We are now prepared to place 3-inch advertisements in 30 So. Cal. News-papers for very low rates. EDW. H. WHITE, ADVERTISING CONCERN, 23-25 Stimson Building, Phone Main 1864.

KRON FURNITURE CO., Phone Main 1464. 411 S. Main, 2d fl. Postoffice, Jan. 25 to Jan. 28, goods marked down 50 per cent during our big sale.

MITA BICYCLES \$35. Milwaukee Bicycles \$35. Every wheel fully guaranteed. Honest wheels at full rates. A. A. MAINES, 438 South Spring St.

BEST \$2 MEN'S SHOES. On earth, Rubber Shoes for \$2 that beat the town. Everything else in Rubber Shoes. L. A. B. Clothing and Shoe House, 118-119 N. Main Street.

CUTS ADVERTISERS 25C. Plenty of cuts for any business at this price. Engraving by every process. Illustrate your ads. J. C. NEWITT, 23 Stimson Building.

DRY LIVE OAK \$9.50. Body wood, thoroughly dry, any length. Dry wood, 8 ft. pine, 10 ft. pine, 12 ft. pine, 14 ft. pine, 16 ft. pine, 18 ft. pine, 20 ft. pine, 22 ft. pine, 24 ft. pine, 26 ft. pine, 28 ft. pine, 30 ft. pine, 32 ft. pine, 34 ft. pine, 36 ft. pine, 38 ft. pine, 40 ft. pine, 42 ft. pine, 44 ft. pine, 46 ft. pine, 48 ft. pine, 50 ft. pine, 52 ft. pine, 54 ft. pine, 56 ft. pine, 58 ft. pine, 60 ft. pine, 62 ft. pine, 64 ft. pine, 66 ft. pine, 68 ft. pine, 70 ft. pine, 72 ft. pine, 74 ft. pine, 76 ft. pine, 78 ft. pine, 80 ft. pine, 82 ft. pine, 84 ft. pine, 86 ft. pine, 88 ft. pine, 90 ft. pine, 92 ft. pine, 94 ft. pine, 96 ft. pine, 98 ft. pine, 100 ft. pine.

EYES EXAMINED FREE. A perfect scientific test by an expert. Only a small profit charged for actual material used. GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO., 333 South Spring Street.

GUM WOOD \$7 CORDS. Tame Out, Barley, Wheat and Alfalfa Hay at prices to suit all. Phone, west 210, 125 S. Spring Street.

L. A. STORAGE & MILLING CO. First-class hay of all kinds at low prices. Telephone Main 1306. Corner Third and Central Avenue.

RESTAURANTS—HOTELS. And other large consumers of fuel. We have a large stock of fuel on hand and can supply you at a price to suit you. W. E. CLARK, 1249 S. Pearl St., Phone West 6.

Advertisements in this Column. Terms and information can be had at J. C. NEWITT, 23-25 Stimson Building.

Great Collection. Persian and Turkish. One of the largest houses in U. S.—largest on Pacific Coast. Our house is the only one in the world that marks every rug in plain prices, selling at wholesale at retail prices.

H. SARAFIAN & CO., Permanent Branch Store—Fourth and Broadway. Importers and Wholesale—611 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW "Crystal Palace" IS NOW OPEN. MEYBERG BROS., 343-345 South Spring Street.

respondent adds that there is "complete anarchy in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey." John Merley, Liberal leader and member of Parliament from the London district of St. George's, said the proposed West Indian grant was merely a "disgraceful bounty."

A Cincinnati dispatch says Christian Klein, a pioneer and president of the Cincinnati Philanthropic and Educational Society, was shot and killed by footpads, who attacked him near his mill yesterday. Klein had been wealthy, but his big mill was attached yesterday by creditors.

The Korean Minister has received no advice from the report from Seoul, capital of Korea, that the King has fled to the United States Minister for protection against possible assassination. The Korean Minister has refused to leave Seoul, and the United States Minister has refused to leave Seoul, and the United States Minister has refused to leave Seoul.

James Balfour yesterday appeared for public examination in the Court of Criminal Sessions. The case, which was in the hands of the court, was a case of murder. Balfour was charged with the murder of a woman, and the case was heard by a jury.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the warship, which was shot through the boilerhouse of the Greenview cement mill at Rosendale, N. Y., yesterday, is to be sold to the mill and storage-house. Both were totally destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000.

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NO SCOP ALLOWED.

PROSPECTIVE KLONDIKE GOLD-HUNTERS WARNED. Canadian Officials Will not Allow the Use of a Dredger on the Canadian Streams.

SUCH MINING IS UNKNOWN. BOATS WERE BEING BUILT FOR THAT PURPOSE. Snow-traction Engines Suggested by a Chicago Inventor—Los Angeles Men and a River of Gold—Relief Expedition.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] STOCKTON, Jan. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Many men on this coast were looking for gold in the Klondike, and a number of boats were being built for that purpose.

Hamilton was much surprised when he learned that the Canadian government will not allow the use of that character under any consideration. This information has been given to the public heretofore, as we have reported, but it was not known that they could do any kind of mining that they pleased in British territory.

C. M. Hamilton, who is staying in the city while three boats are being built for the Chicago parties he represents, has received a letter from the Canadian Minister of Lands and Mines at Ottawa, in answer to a communication asking him what procedure one had to follow to secure permission to dredge the rivers for gold.

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Dr. Sheldon Jackson went to Norway some time ago to take the reindeer to be used in the expedition, and succeeded in buying 500 at from \$10 to \$15 a head. They also hired seventy-five Laplanders, who were to be part of the relief expedition. The Alaskan steamer Manitoba has been chartered to take the reindeer, and is now on the way from Alaska, Norway, with the reindeer, Laplanders and sufficient supplies until they shall reach the Pacific Coast.

LOS ANGELES PARTY. Say They Have a Dry River Bed Filled With Gold. (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Among the gold-seekers who sailed for Alaska yesterday on the City of Puebla were E. H. Turner, Charles Beckett and Charles Crow of Los Angeles. They form a portion of a party of fifty men, the personal friends of a Los Angeles merchant, whose partner in the alleged discovery of the dry bed of a river filled with gold, where several thousand dollars can be taken out daily.

Turner, who told of the object of his trip north, refused to go into details, but declared his faith in the story told in a letter from the partner of his friend in Los Angeles, who is bringing the expenses of some of the party.

WILL DEAL IN DOGS. The Way Two Men Expect to Make a Fortune. ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT. CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—James H. Ingersoll of New York and Thomas Wilson of London are on their way to the Klondike for the purpose of doing a dog business. They will buy and sell dogs and also take in a large quantity of supplies with the 200 dogs that they have already shipped to Skagway. They will arrive in Dawson about April 1.

Not only for the purpose of doing a dog business will the dogs be used, but they will also be used for hunting. Business can only be done in the winter time, but the experimenters hope to be able to get such rates as to enable them to take a vacation in the summer. As the use of dogs is practically the only means of freighting in the country, they feel confident that their stock will be kept busy.

Another party of twelve fortune-hunters have arrived from Kalamazoo, Mich., and will depart for the Stuart River tonight. The company is well equipped, and in its possession a sawmill, an engine and boiler, a pump and a small lighting plant. The whole outfit only weighs fifteen tons. From Skagway they will go over the White Pass to the Bennett, where the sawmill will be set up and a steamboat built. The time intervening between arrival at the lake and the breaking up of ice will be used in the building of the boat, which will be disposed of to people desiring to build boats.

Sealskin pajamas are the thing on which Dr. Laidlaw Day places great emphasis when she speaks of the extreme in which she will encase herself to shut out the cold, dry blasts of the Klondike. She is going to the Klondike, and will sail for San Francisco February 11. She will be one of the few daring persons who will dare the terrible journey in which Dr. Day will be a member will contain no other woman than herself. She will be accompanied by a man, a woman, a child and a dog.

When she speaks of the extreme in which she will encase herself to shut out the cold, dry blasts of the Klondike, she is referring to the fact that she will wear sealskin pajamas and a pair of rubber boots. The outfit will weigh about 150 pounds, and will be carried by a team of reindeer. The outfit will be used for freighting, and will be used for freighting.

When she speaks of the extreme in which she will encase herself to shut out the cold, dry blasts of the Klondike, she is referring to the fact that she will wear sealskin pajamas and a pair of rubber boots.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—A Night in New York.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—Forsythe.

THE "TIMES" MIDWINTER NUMBER.

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THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

Whatever may be the final action of Congress on the so-called Teller resolution, now pending, the action taken will not be likely to affect to any material extent, the status of the currency. By repeated declarations in the political platforms of both parties, and by the uniform practice of the Treasury Department, whether under Republican or Democratic control, the government is pledged to the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver in our existing coinage, and to the maintenance of every dollar of our paper currency at par with gold. Even if the Teller resolution should pass both houses of Congress—and there is no likelihood that it will pass the House of Representatives—it would hardly serve to break down the parity of our several forms of token currency. At least it would not have that effect during the continuance of President McKinley in the office of Chief Executive. So long as William McKinley is President, the established policy of the government, to keep every dollar of our currency at par with gold, will be maintained at all hazards. And so long as the exchangeable value of the silver dollar and the paper dollar is equal to that of the gold dollar, it will matter but little whether the government obligations are paid in one form of currency or another.

The holders of government obligations will seldom or never demand actual gold payments if they are satisfied that the currency tendered in payment of such obligations has and will continue to have, an actual exchangeable value equal to gold, dollar for dollar. It is not gold that they want, but stability—the assurance that the dollar of today will be worth 100 cents tomorrow, and at all times. If satisfied that the government is determined to maintain this policy, and is able to do so, the holders of government obligations will be as willing to accept silver or paper as gold in liquidation of their claims.

One of the strongest factors in the maintenance of the parity is the custom which at present obtains, of leaving with the creditor the option as to the currency of payment. So long as the government says in effect to its creditors, "We will pay you in whatever currency you prefer—gold, silver or paper"—so long will every dollar have equal exchangeable value, or parity, with every other dollar of our currency, and there will be no special demand for gold. But if the government should say to its creditors, "We will not pay you in gold, but you will be obliged to accept silver or nothing, and we do not pledge ourselves to maintain the silver dollar at a parity with gold"—if the government should make this declaration, the parity would be destroyed, silver coins would at once fall in value to the commercial or market value of the silver they contain, and the paper money—which is merely a form or token of the government's indebtedness—would follow silver, gold going at once to a premium. Such action on the part of the government would be a very serious discrimination against our silver coinage, in reality, and would at once degrade it from its present high position, at a parity with gold, to less than half its present value. The purchasing power of every dollar in paper or silver held by the American people would decline at least 50 per cent., and the result, it hardly needs to be said, would be widespread ruin and bankruptcy. These things would be inevitable if

the government were to withdraw its support from silver in the manner indicated.

The Teller resolution merely provides in general terms that the government shall "pay the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States in silver." This proposition, as we have seen, will be comparatively harmless so long as the declared policy of the government to maintain the parity of all forms of currency is adhered to. As that policy will certainly be adhered to during the McKinley administration, there is little present cause for alarm, as to the fate, pro or con, of the Teller resolution.

As a matter of fact, the Teller resolution is both illogical and superfluous. As shown by Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, in the debate on Wednesday, the government is at the present time actually paying its bonded obligations, not in gold, but in legal tenders. On the first day of January \$29,000,000 of bonds matured and were paid off in legal tenders, which, under the present policy, are as good as gold, and are redeemable in gold or silver on demand, at the option of the holder. It has not been the custom to pay the principal and interest of the bonds in gold coin unless the holder especially requested it, for the very good reason that one kind of money is as good as another, and there is no special demand for gold, the creditors preferring paper, as a rule, because of its lightness and portability.

In point of actual fact, therefore, the government is doing the thing demanded in the Teller resolution, but doing it in such a way as not to interfere with the credit of the government or to impair the value of a single dollar of our currency. The Teller scheme, if carried to its legitimate results, would destroy half the value of our token currency, wreck the government's credit, and plunge the business men of the nation into bankruptcy. It has been brought before Congress, not because it has honest merit, but for the purpose of galvanizing into life, if possible, a moribund political issue. Mr. Teller and his confederates, are seeking to manufacture political capital. They are succeeding in the attempt, to a certain extent. But the capital which they are manufacturing is not of a kind that will help their cause.

SAN DIEGO KNOWS HIM.

The people of San Diego have had much to do with John D. Spreckels, the proprietor of the San Francisco Call—to their sorrow—and knowing him as they do, the Tribune of that city makes comment on the Los Angeles water situation in these sensible words:

"The people of Los Angeles in their desire to secure municipal ownership of the water plant, recognize the wisdom of dealing justly with the corporation owning that plant, and abiding in an honorable manner by the terms of a contract between the city and the company. The hot-headed Mayor of the Angel City proposed to seize the water company's property, regardless of the justice of the case, but that official was not supported by public opinion in his absurd proposition. The desire of Los Angeles people appears to be to treat the water company decently and not to attempt to confiscate its property after the manner of a road agent. The disposition is manifested to give the water company such consideration as it is legally entitled to. Such a disposition does not mean that any extravagant price is to be paid for the plant, nor that the city intends to browbeat the company into the acceptance of a consideration for the property which is less than its value. The aim is to ascertain exactly the value of the company's property, and upon that basis to negotiate in a sensible, business-like manner for its acquirement by the city. No square-dealing municipality nor water company can object to such a procedure, and it is along such lines as this that an amicable and satisfactory transfer of the property can be secured.

"The advocates of the seizure of the Los Angeles Water Company's plant find a champion in San Francisco in the very man who has been so destructive of the confiscation of the water plant in this city in order that he might be the gainer thereby."

Mr. Bryan now announces that he proposes to give the American people an American system of finance, but he will have much difficulty in convincing the American people that they want a 44-cent dollar.

Chicago still seems to want "Dr." Mattie Overman Brown for a pastor, which shows, as has often been remarked, that there is no accounting for these things would be inevitable if

WEBB WHITEWASHED.

The investigation of the charges against Walter L. Webb, before the Board of Education, came to an abrupt termination last night in the adoption of a resolution dictated by Webb's attorney, introduced by Director Poor, and seconded by Director Bartlett, dismissing the charges as unproved, thereby "exonerating" Webb. The resolution was adopted by the affirmative votes of Directors Poor, Bartlett, McNerny and Mathis, Directors Conrey, Davis and Braly voting in the negative.

This action was taken arbitrarily, the majority of the board refusing to listen to the arguments of attorneys, or to proceed with the case to its conclusion, in accordance with the rules of judicial procedure. Director Poor stated in substance that no arguments that could be made would affect the vote on the resolution; or in other words, that Bartlett, McNerny, Mathis and himself had determined to whitewash Webb, at all hazards, having the power to do so, and that any further discussion of the case would be a waste of time and words. Thus the infamy was consummated and the whole "investigation" was turned into a miserable farce.

To say that the action taken was outrageous as well as farcical, is to state the case in its mildest terms. There is no reasonable doubt, in the mind of any person who has followed the evidence, that money was extorted from employees of the school department by one or more members of the Board of Education. Webb emerges from the ordeal with a thick coat of whitewash, administered by the too friendly hands of four of his colleagues, whose skirts are by no means clear. Technically, he is acquitted; but he stands before this community morally convicted of unfitness for the responsible position which he occupies. Whatever of public confidence he may once have possessed, is lost to him forever. And the same is true of his colleagues, Poor, Bartlett, McNerny, and Mathis.

The usefulness of the Board of Education, as it is at present constituted, is at an end. At a recent election the people of Los Angeles passed a vote of lack of confidence in the school board, refusing to authorize the issuance of bonds for improvements which are greatly needed to increase the school facilities. The action taken by the board last night proves conclusively that the popular verdict was fully justified. So long as the board is controlled by Webb and his servile tools, it would be folly to entrust it with the expenditure of public funds. So far as possible, its power for evil should be restricted. The board as at present constituted and controlled, is a disgrace to the city of Los Angeles and a menace to the public interests.

Webb, and the four men who voted to "exonerate" him, stand convicted, in a moral sense, at least, of the charges brought against the banditti of the Board of Education. By the action taken last night, Directors Poor, Bartlett, McNerny and Mathis have elected to assume with Webb the responsibility for the infamous practices which were so clearly brought home to the board by evidence that was obviously truthful. Having elected to share this burden, these men must abide the consequences.

During the discussion of the so-called Stanley Matthews resolution in the Forty-fifth Congress, declaring all bonds of the United States to be payable, principal and interest, in either silver or gold, at the option of the government, James G. Blaine of Maine said:

"We have \$40,000,000,000 of property in this country, and a wise interest will not permit us to overturn its relations by seeking for an inferior dollar wherewith to settle the dues and demands of any creditor. The question might be different from a merely selfish standpoint if, on paying the dollar to the public creditors it would disappear after performing that function. But the trouble is that the inferior dollar you pay the public creditor remains in circulation, to the exclusion of the better dollar. That which you pay at home will stay there; that which you send abroad will come back. The interest of the public creditor is indisputably bound up with the interest of the whole people. Whatever affects him affects us all; and the evil which he might inflict upon him by paying an inferior dollar would recoil upon us with a vengeance as manifold as the aggregate wealth of the republic transcends the comparatively small limits of our bonded debt. And remember that our aggregate wealth is always increasing, and our bonded debt steadily growing less. If paid in a good silver dollar, the bondholder has nothing to complain of. If paid in an inferior silver dollar, he has the same grievance, that will be uttered still more plaintively by the holder of the legal-tender note and of the national bank bill, by the pensioner, by the day laborer, and by the countless host of the poor, whom we have with us always, and on whom the most distressing effect of inferior money will be ultimately precipitated."

The Stanley Matthews resolution, was similar in import to the Teller resolution, now pending in the United States Senate. The words of the peerless statesman of Maine are as forcible and as applicable in 1898 as they were in 1878. But the value of the silver in the standard dollar was about 90 cents in 1878, as compared to 45 cents (approximately) in 1898. The words of Mr. Blaine have therefore an added significance at the present time, by reason of the great disparity between the bullion and the coinage value of silver.

The government's option to pay its bonds or other obligations in either gold or silver has never been seriously questioned. The United States is a sovereign power, and can do as it will. But if this option were exercised by refusing gold payments and proffering silver payments, the credit of the government would be destroyed, gold

would go to a premium equivalent to the difference between the bullion and the coinage value of silver; the entire volume of paper money in the country would fall to the silver bullion basis and gold would go out of circulation as completely as both gold and silver went out of circulation during the civil war.

For the government to refuse gold payments, under existing conditions would be virtual repudiation of nearly one-half of its obligations, and would really be a serious discrimination against silver as a money metal, since it would destroy nearly one-half the value of our silver coinage. The Teller plan is as mischievous and as impracticable as that of free and unrestricted silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, "without awaiting for the consent of any other nation," which was overwhelmingly condemned by the people of the United States in November, 1896.

The Stockton Mail is nothing if not different. It is just now exploiting in editorials more than a column in length an enterprise for the erection of a monument to the memory of the infamous David S. Terry. It pictures him as a great, kindly, generous and much-abused man, whose name was blackened by others and not by his own acts, but it will find that it has a task before it of larger proportions than electing a Bryan to the Presidency or digging a deep-water canal from Stockton to Copperopolis. We do not here propose to defame the memory of David S. Terry, because the dead are where they can do no wrong, but we do protest against an attempt to exalt this man as something he was not. The Mail may be successful in raising a shaft to his memory, but what David S. Terry was written in the pages of his country's history, and the graver's chisel cannot carve deep enough in words strong enough to blot his record out. If the Mail were a wise and judicious friend of Judge Terry it would not open a page that was sealed with his blood and that was not closed any too soon.

The business of sweeping the streets of Los Angeles, although something that crops up occasionally in the City Council or the Health Department, does not do so to the betterment of the service. The taxpayers of the city are not satisfied with the mere docking of the contractors' bills when streets are not properly swept, but what they do demand is that the streets shall be cleaned well and thoroughly, a service for which they will gladly pay. If the present contractor cannot or will not carry out his contract, that instrument should be abrogated and some method devised of keeping the thoroughfares in a presentable condition. We have heard a great amount of talk about sweeping by hand, but that is all; meanwhile the streets continue to be disgracefully dirty. This is a matter that should be taken hold of with vigor, and a remedy applied. As done now the street sweeping of Los Angeles is but little better than a farce, and the people are tired of the performance.

An advance has been made in the wages of 200,000 soft-coal diggers, but Mr. Bryan and the other calamity howlers will probably never hear of it. The soft coal of prosperity is something that never reaches their ears, but when a hard-luck story goes floating around you may bet all your small change that they will hear that.

According to Señor Quesada, Capt. Gen. Blanco has taken a trip into Eastern Cuba "to bolster up Spain's cause," but what appears to be urgently needed in the war-torn island just now is somebody to bolster up Blanco and autonomy. Anybody having props to offer can find a market right at Havana.

We have found out at last where this cold weather is coming from, and the name of the place is Idaho, where the mercury, in spots, has been something like 44 deg. below zero. If Idaho would be kind enough to keep its weather from straying off the reservation we would be much obliged to it.

With two Republicans in the United States Senate it does not appear as if there is anything the matter with Maryland, My Maryland, worth mentioning. Instead of the "traitor's foot" being on its shore it is the other fellow's, for which Maryland should be truly thankful.

Uncle Collis, the "dear" old chap, is going to build a dry dock at Newport News. If by some method Uncle could be run up on the dock and kept there in a state of suspended animation he would prove himself more than a public-belt wana.

A German sailor has been killed at Tsimbo by the Chinese, and it is reasonable to assume that the Kaiser will not be as complaisant about it as Uncle Sam is under like circumstances. We are so good-natured, as a government, at times, that we actually appear to seem foolish.

is getting some new frills onto it. Spain's provinces are certainly having a mighty hard winter.

Senator Teller says he would willingly retire from public life if it would aid the cause of bimetalism. He might retire and let us see how the old thing would work, as an experiment. We are perfectly willing to take our chances on it.

The cream of Klondike's wealth is likely to settle in California, and a small dab has already "lit." Sweet-water Bill" Gates having invested \$25,000 in an Oakland home. Again we are lucky in being on the right side of the continent.

Prof. Schenck, the sex-specialist, has sold the German rights to his alleged discovery for \$10,000, which goes to show that the professor is likewise considerable of a success as a gold-brick sharp, and a fit partner for "Baldy" Sowers.

Tennessee is now in the throes of a Senatorial election, but like the one recently concluded in Maryland, it isn't lively enough to draw half a house full. Ohio appears to be about the only warm number on the Senatorial programme.

Senator Stewart, in one of his free-silver spasms, shouts that the Rothschilds are trying to grab this country, but "Ole Bill" need not worry; if they were to grab him they would bring him back p. d. q.—much to our sorrow.

The Baltimore American shouts: "Let us have no fool legislation at Annapolis this winter," which suggests the idea that if things turn out as the American directs California wants to borrow that legislation.

Mr. Bryan may not have lost the New York Journal, but he has lost the able pen of Arthur McEwen, who is the brains of that yellow and otherwise disreputable newspaper.

The New York Journal denies that it has forsaken the cause of Bryanism, which shows that we were altogether too charitable in giving it credit for so much sense.

A New York girl slipped and fell while dancing a cotillon the other night, but she might have had a more disastrous fall than that in New York, or even in Chicago.

Of course England wants the Nicaragua Canal route. If there is anything valuable that that country doesn't want we would like to see the color of its hair.

Dr. Mathis expects to be a candidate for Coroner. If he gets into the Coroner's office, it will be as a subject for a political inquest and post-mortem.

The scarlet letter would suddenly turn black if it were sewed upon the garment of a creature like the Rev. C. O. Brown.

San Diego is to have no water carnival after all. Just a plain wind carnival, as heretofore, all same railroads.

We at least know definitely where Dr. Mathis is at, which is something gained.

Justice McKenna looks all right on the Supreme bench, and he is all right!

The whitewash brush is mightier than the sword of Justice—nit!

The Playhouses

LOS ANGELES THEATRE. Nellie McHenry and her company of merry-makers appeared last evening in "A Night in New York." The play, which is a farce comedy, is one of the latest productions of H. Gratian Donnelly. Some of the developments are bewildering, but many of them are unexpected, and hold one's interest. Miss McHenry appears as the queen of the vaudeville who, after a triumphant tour, has gone to Maine to recuperate and has there, a modest country maiden, been wooed and won by Willoughby Still, an innocent rural youth. Then follow the events of the play in New York, a surreptitious visit to a French ball and its accompanying discoveries being the chief features.

Miss McHenry adapts her expression to the requirements of the dual role in her usual excellent style. One of her best hits is in her singing in the country church choir. John Webster, who appears as Willoughby Still, her fiancé, is a most country maiden, been wooed and won by Willoughby Still, an innocent rural youth. Then follow the events of the play in New York, a surreptitious visit to a French ball and its accompanying discoveries being the chief features.

CHANGE OF BILL. "In Misaura," a comedy drama, written by Augustus Thomas and successfully produced by Nat Goodwin for the past two seasons, will be presented at the Burbank theatre and the remainder of the week. The play is in the role of Joe Green, Pike county, who aspires to be a member of the State Legislature. This is a charming tale of southern life, and is even considered superior to the same author's "Alabama." Next week an entire new company, the Elford's, begin an engagement, presenting a drama, "The Stowaway."

SANK IN AN ICY SEA.

BIG GRAIN STEAMER WRECKED AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Struck on a Sandbar While Entering the Harbor and Broke in Two Immediately.

SEVERAL DEATHS MAY RESULT.

PASSENGERS FROZEN WHILE BEING PULLED ASHORE.

The Vessel Went Down on the Same Spot Where Another Steamer Was Wrecked and Her Crew Lost.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. JOSEPH (Mich.), Jan. 27.—The big grain steamer City of Duluth arrived off this port from South Chicago last night at 8:30 o'clock and attempted to enter the harbor. There was a tremendous wind from the northwest and a very heavy sea was rolling. The Duluth kept on her course, and the harbor, and at the mouth of the river struck a bar and was thrown heavily against the north pier, breaking in two immediately. The mammoth steel arches on either side of the boat gave way, and the boat's bow dropped two or three feet. A large hole was stove in the side of the boat as she swung around, and she went to the bottom in an hour, leaving only her cabin and part of her bulwarks above water. The two tug Morford and Protection, which accompanied the big boat on her trip across the lake, made several desperate attempts to reach her and get the crew and passengers off, but were unsuccessful.

The life-saving crew was summoned and reached the scene of the disaster in quick time, considering that they had disembarked for the winter. They had shot a mortar-line to the boat and the rescue began. The first one to be taken ashore was August Kornwein, a business man of this city. He dipped into the water several times during the perilous trip, and was badly frozen when he was pulled out on the pier. The rest of the passengers were taken ashore in this manner, one at a time. There were seventeen passengers and twenty-three of the crew. Capt. McLean was the last to leave, being taken off at 5 o'clock this morning.

There were several ladies on board. The members of the life-saving crew took turns going out in the car after them. Mrs. William Fryson is now being from the effects of the trip. She was in a delicate condition, and was badly frozen and seized with nervous prostration. There is no hope of saving anything of the wreck, as there is a very high sea rolling. No boat can reach her, and she is rapidly going to pieces. The engineer says that when the boat struck the engine jumped a foot and was immediately torn to pieces. The water rushed in and put out the fires and the firemen barely escaped up the ladders. The floor of the cabin gave away and heave upward, and the passengers were thrown into the wildest confusion.

The City of Duluth was an old but staunch steamer. She was under charter of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, carrying principally from freight from Chicago to this port in connection with the Big Four Railway. She was owned by the Lake Michigan and Superior Company and commanded by Capt. McLean. Her capacity was about one thousand tons, and her value about \$30,000. She was laden with package freight and grain and flour. The steamer is well insured, and it is understood that \$100,000 insurance on her cargo. On several previous trips she struck on the bar while entering this harbor.

The spot where the City of Duluth struck is the same dangerous sand bar at the mouth of the harbor on which the ill-fated Chicago and its hapless crew went down a few days ago. It is one of the most dangerous and dreaded spots on the east shore and its exposed situation in a west wind and the tortuous channel creates a peril which mariners approach with anxiety and pass with rejoicing.

THE DULUTH PASSENGERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Following is a list of passengers on the City of Duluth:

AUGUST KORNWEIN, St. Joseph.
LEEDS LEMON, Baraga, Mich.
WILLIAM TRYON, Royalton, Minn.
MRS. WILLIAM TRYON, Baraga, Mich.
MRS. F. N. SOWERS, Chicago.
MRS. M. CLARK, Waterville.
R. D. MCOSKEY, Sister Lakes.
J. E. BOWEN, Chicago.
H. L. ROY, Waterville, Mich.
N. O. SLIGHT, Baraga, Mich.
WALTER KREGLEY, Eau Claire, Mich.
R. F. TRIPP, South Haven.
THOMAS HAGAMAN, Benton Harbor, Mich.
P. T. South Haven, Mich.
SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, Detroit.
PETER FISHER, Grand Rapids.

Reception to Rev. C. S. Mason.

A surprise reception was given to Rev. C. S. Mason in the Y.M.C.A. hall last evening by a number of his Christian Endeavor friends, in honor of his entering the fourth year's work as superintendent of the Pacific Gospel Mission. There were about forty young people present from Immanuel Presbyterian, Boyle Heights Presbyterian, First and Memorial Baptist, East Los Angeles Baptist and Congregational First Congregational, First Christian and First Methodist churches.

FELL FIVE OR SIX.

Three Men May Die as a Result of Their Injuries.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—An accident occurred today on a new twelve-story building in course of construction on Broadway, which will probably result in the death of three men. The injured are:

GEORGE McNAMARA, plasterer.
JOHN HAMMOND, plasterer.
MICHAEL SEAMAN, laborer.
Seaman was on the fifth floor, superintending the building of a scaffold over an elevator shaft. He lost his balance and fell down the shaft. On the fourth floor, McNamara and Hammond were standing on a slim scaffold already erected over the elevator shaft. Seaman, who weighs about 200 pounds, struck the scaffold and carried it with him in his headlong fall, and the three men crashed down to the sub-cellar below. They were all internally injured and have but slight chances of recovery.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] H. W. Frank is at the Hoffman, D. Stimson and Dr. W. A. Hendrix at the Murray Hill.

LINDSAY DENOUNCED.

Kentucky Legislature Demands the Senator's Resignation.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Jan. 27.—A special to the Post from Frankfort, Ky., says that after a hot debate today, the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature adopted a substitute resolution, offered by Representative Nelson of Harding, calling on United States Senator Lindsay to resign, if he cannot support the Democratic platform. During the debate such words as "Party traitor," "Recrunt to his trust" and "Goldbug" were freely used. Representative Desha, a silver Democrat from Harrison county, openly denounced Senator Lindsay as a traitor to his party and called for his return home to face an outraged constituency. Others who made hot speeches along this line were Representative Noble, Nelson, Orr, Chilton and Mount making hot speeches denouncing the course of Senator Lindsay.

Messrs. Brady, Cooke, Hobbs, Lettler and Moquet (Democrats) voted against the resolution, saying that they did so in the interest of conservatism and the consideration of the resolution was mere waste of time. On motion of Representative Pulliam, it was decided in order that the original resolution introduced by Representative Saunders of Union be adopted. The Senate resolution was then adopted by a vote of 35 to 35. Messrs. Orr, Nelson, Luckey, Chilton and Mount making hot speeches denouncing the course of Senator Lindsay.

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END OF A LIBEL SUIT.

THE SUPREME COURT MAKES AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Reverses the Judgment of the San Diego Superior Court in Awarding Damages Against the San Francisco Chronicle—Decision Defines the Grounds for a Libel.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A decision in a libel case of vital intent to every newspaper in the State was rendered today by the Supreme Court. It reversed the judgment of the Superior Court of San Diego county, in which damage for libel had been awarded Dr. Joseph C. Hearne against the Chronicle. A new trial was ordered.

The Supreme Court holds that the lower court erred in not allowing the defense to introduce important testimony to support its statements. The plaintiff had sought to show malice on the part of the Chronicle's correspondent at San Diego by introducing in evidence an eastern publication containing a statement concerning Dr. Hearne with the authorship of which Hearne accused the Chronicle correspondent. The defense sought to have the whole article read, and the court denied the request. The lower court also allowed witnesses to testify as to their understanding of the meaning of publication, in which they thought they discovered an innuendo implicating Hearne in the killing of the former husband of his wife. This the Supreme Court held to be erroneous, as the article itself was not ambiguous and was proper evidence.

The Supreme Court also held that a libel lay in the sting of an article and that a paper could not be mulcted for libel if it had asserted that the plaintiff had thrown dishes at his wife, if the fact showed that he had not thrown dishes, but had thrown a wife with them while holding them in his hands. The Supreme Court referred to the printing of court proceedings in a divorce suit as privileged publications, and held that a paper did not have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the truth of its charges, the preponderance of evidence being sufficient.

The suit for libel begun by Dr. Joseph C. Hearne grew out of publications resulting from divorce proceedings instituted by Mrs. Hearne, who was awarded a decree on August 10. Mrs. Hearne made serious charges against her husband, accusing him of extreme cruelty. Mrs. Hearne, at the time of her marriage to the doctor, four years prior to divorce proceedings, was the widow of Amos J. Stillwell, a wealthy pork packer of Hannibal, Mo., whose tragic death less than a year previous to her second marriage, was the exciting event in the history of that city.

In August, 1895, the brutal jury of Marion county, Mo., rendered an indictment accusing Dr. Hearne and his wife of the murder of Stillwell. Both entered a plea of not guilty. A change of venue was had to Pike county, and after a long trial a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered.

MRS. HEARST IN MEXICO.

Warmly Received as a Recognition of the Senator's Friendship.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Hearst, widow of Senator Hearst of California, has arrived here and has been cordially greeted, the Governor of the Federal District sending one of the finest bands to serenade her. Senator Hearst was a warm friend of Mexico, and at the time of the Cutting incident displayed his sympathy with this country and aided in resisting the pressure for war, supporting President Cleveland in his pacific attitude, hence the grateful regard in which the memory of the California Senator is held in Mexico.

The Department of Encouragement has received a petition asking for a concession for a tunnel twenty miles long, in the State of Guanajuato, the object being to drain some valuable mines. The work will cost many millions of dollars, and it is believed that the concession will be entirely practicable, and to result in a large profit to the promoters. John Eads, one of the prisoners arrested in connection with the operations of the gang of American confidence operators, has, after the examination, been held for trial. President Diaz is expected to arrive here today, and will be received by a division of the army, consisting of two brigades, and the Jockey Club will give him a banquet to welcome him. It is the first considerable trip the President has taken into the interior for some years, and the popular manifestations of rejoicing all along the route has been ardently gratifying to him. People have turned out in crowds everywhere and many incidents show that the popular enthusiasm has been recorded by the press.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

MOUNT STERLING (Ill.), Jan. 27.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Mount Sterling broke out this morning, and before it was extinguished, Albert Popper was killed by a falling wall. Conable Spigler, a dentist, and other men were injured and more than \$100,000 worth of property was burned. The Bloomfield Hotel was entirely destroyed, and almost the whole block went with it.

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Jan. 27.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.06; at 5 p.m., 30.01. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 36 deg. and 53 deg.; relative humidity, 5 a.m., 51 per cent.; 5 p.m., 29 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., east, velocity 6 miles. Maximum temperature, 64 deg.; minimum temperature, 32 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

As the Marysville Democrat says: "There are lots of people who mix their religion with business, but forget to stir it up well. The business invariably rises to the top as a result."

According to the Fresno Republican: "The Porterville region and landsburg are calling for the Valley Road. Wherever the people are still at the mercy of the Octopus there the competing road is in demand. Reduced fares and freight rates follow in the train of the Valley Road."

Good advice to the warring elements in Pasadena is given by the News: "Resolve now to keep cool, though the political flames of the next few months may roll high." Now it remains to be seen whether the News can get the example of keeping cool in the seven-times heated crematory of Pasadena politics.

Words of commendation are spoken by the Santa Cruz Daily Sentinel regarding the proposition of the regents of the University of California to establish a college of commerce. As the Sentinel says: "Commerce is the life of the people and now the battle, when actual war does not exist, between nations. There are many varieties of genius in the land, but the genius of commerce is the genius of finance. He commands a larger salary, wields a greater influence, than any other genius."

The San José Mercury says: "Los Angeles has opened a permanent home-products exhibition which is a credit to that section, and it has inaugurated a general movement for patronizing home products in preference to imported. Five thousand householders of the city have signed a petition to give the local goods preference. A produce exchange has been established in connection with the exhibit, at which the market prices for produce of the farm will be fixed by the farmers and the commission men. Altogether the movement is one which will result in great good to Los Angeles and to the producers of the county."

The Tulare Register mildly pokes up the Kern Californian for declaring that there will be no fusion between the Democrats and Populists in this State. The Register remarks: "This is rather a surplus proposition. Where there has been an infusion of a proposal to have fusion would produce confusion. About all there was of the Populist party that could be bedeviled out of their wits went into the Democratic party last year and have not come out yet, but that part of the Populist party which believes in something besides office will either vote alone this year or come back into the Republican ranks from whence they went astray."

A bit of plain unvarnished truth is told by the San Francisco Chronicle about the probable effect of Brown's belated confession. The Chronicle says: "It is very doubtful whether San Francisco will ever be in a forgiving mood toward the Rev. C. O. Brown. He may have some good qualities; doubtless he has some many virtues, as he is able to feel remorse over his persistent lying. But his cruel and cowardly denigration of such women as Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper simply because they were convinced of his guilt from the evidence which they secured, cannot be forgotten or forgiven. The newspapers endured calmly his vulgar abuse because they knew he was enraged over their clear exposure of his guilt, but they cannot stomach his belated repentance. If Brown desires to be a Salvation Army preacher it would be wiser for him to go to some big city like New York, where his shame may be buried. He can never hope to wield any more influence again in San Francisco."

Evidently the Oakland Enquirer owns a dog for it knows whereof it speaks when it says: "These are hard times for the poor dogs, who are being sold to slavery in Alaska. Every dog large enough to be useful for draught purposes is in demand for shipment to the Klondike, and although all pity the miners who are exposed to hunger and cold, there are few who give a thought to the dogs. It is all right to use Esquimaux dogs, to whom nature has given coats warm enough to withstand the Arctic rigors, to haul sleds over the ice and snow, but the thin-haired dogs of more temperate climates are poorly prepared for such hardships, and they cannot put on warm clothing like the miners. If food runs short it is only the exceptional miner who will divide the last rations with his dog and generally the dog will be eaten in the end. This Alaska business is an even more serious matter for the dogs than for the humans."

Exactly, for the humans go into it voluntarily, and the wretched dogs can't help themselves.

It costs Paris \$1,340,000 a year to keep its streets swept clean, each sweeper receiving about 7 cents per day.

DIAMONDS AT HALF PRICE.
On account of going out of business February 1 we are closing out the entire stock of the Diamond Parlor, 117 South Spring street, the celebrated Transval Gem, the 31 kind rings, studs, brooches and scarf pins, now 50c; all other goods at about one-half price.

NEARLY HALF RATES EAST.
We ship household goods in mixed car lots. The Van and Storage Co., 526 S. Spring st.

A HOUSE WANTED.
To buy on easy payments, in any good neighborhood, of four or five rooms. Don't bring anything that is not a bargain. We will guarantee the payments. No agents. Langworthy & Co., No. 226 South Spring.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

THE HEIR TO A FORTUNE DIES A PAUPER.

His Wife's Infidelity Drove a Young Hungarian from His Home, His Mind Weakens and He Dies a Pauper's Field.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Ward W. Ohrenstich, heir to a fortune of \$400,000 in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, lies in a pauper's grave in the potter's field. While agents and lawyers were searching the world over for one of the heirs to the millions of Buda-Pesth's greatest bankers, the object of their quest occupied a maniac's cell in the county asylum. Ohrenstich died under his right name, but with a pauper's number opposite it on the books of the institution. A letter was received yesterday by Chief of Detectives Collier, requesting him to look for Ohrenstich. The letter came from Buda-Pesth, and said that a fortune awaited Ohrenstich, as his father had died recently. Today Attorney S. J. Waldman called at the detective headquarters, and told the story of Ohrenstich's fate. According to Waldman, who claims to be an old schoolmaster of Buda-Pesth, the result of his wife's alleged infidelity. Mrs. Edward W. Ohrenstich was considered one of the most beautiful women of the city of Hungary, where she married the son of the banker. She reigned the belle of society in Buda-Pesth until rumors of her infidelity became current. She is now, says Waldman, living as the wife of a French nobleman, an officer in the French army.

When young Ohrenstich learned the story of his father's death from his wife, and shortly afterward came to America, arriving in New York in October, 1896. He secured employment with A. H. Hauser, a New York stock broker, and came to Chicago as his agent. He soon afterward called on Waldman, who noticed that Ohrenstich's peculiar action attracted considerable attention at the Great Northern Hotel, where he was stopping, and he was finally arrested and sent to the House of Correction on a charge of disorderly conduct, where he remained for thirty-three days and Waldman lost sight of him. Shortly after Ohrenstich was discharged he was again arrested, and this time sent to the Detention Hospital. On May 20, 1897, he was declared insane and committed to Dunning. Ohrenstich could be prevailed upon to eat, and on November 28 he died. By a coincidence Ohrenstich's father died the day his son was committed to the asylum. Up to the time of his commitment Ohrenstich is said to have corresponded regularly with his relatives, but his letters suddenly ceased, and all trace of him was lost until recently. Ohrenstich was the owner of the largest bank in Buda-Pesth, and was worth 15,000,000 florins when he died. In his will he left 1,000,000 florins to his son, Edward W. Ohrenstich. He left a widow and three other children.

"CAT SHAKE" IN CHURCH.

Nerve-debilitating Ways of an Indiana Congregation.

[Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.] The latest and most novel entertainment among the colored population of Jeffersonville and vicinity is a "cat shake." In the colored Baptist Church of that Indiana town a few nights ago the congregation gave one of these performances. A nickel each is charged the participants in the festivities. A large, scary cat is secured, and the minister stands in the pulpit with it in a bag. The people group about him with outstretched hands. He shakes the bag several times and then suddenly opens it and lets the cat out. The one who catches the animal gets 50 cents in cash.

Rev. Mr. Rice, the pastor, had charge of the affair. He mounted the pulpit promptly at 8 o'clock and made a statement in regard to the rules governing the contest. He then took the cat and held it up for inspection. "I was a brindle animal, with a strident voice. Then the minister called 'Time.' The lights had been turned low, to give the cat a chance to escape. The bag was swung around and around the head of the minister, and suddenly the cat flew out into the center of the church. The shrieks of the cat kept up a continual yelling as he raced up and down.

At last, after fifteen minutes' struggling, Fannie O'Bannan clutched the cat firmly and held on to him. She flung her most persistent pursuer, Barker Hill, back into the crowd and made her way to the pulpit, where she presented the frightened animal to the pastor. The lights were turned up, there was a shout from the people, and in a next little speech Rev. Mr. Rice presented the winner with a silver half-dollar.

His One Chance.

[Marysville Democrat.] "Is there a man in this audience," fiercely exclaimed a Kansas female lecturer, "that has done anything to lighten the burden resting on his wife's shoulders? What do you know of woman's work? Is there a man here," she continued, folding her arms and looking over the heads of the women, "who has ever got up in the morning, leaving his tired, worn-out wife to enjoy her slumbers, goes quickly downstairs, under the kitchen sink, and there he fast, sewed the missing buttons on the children's clothes, darned the family stockings, cleaned the pots, filled the lamps, and the kitchen and all the rest, if necessary, day by day uncomplainingly. If there is such a man in this audience, let him rise up. I should like to see him. And in the rear of the hall a mild-looking man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons, rose up and said: 'The wife of the band of the eloquent speaker. It was the first time he ever had a chance to assert himself.'"

Novel Affection.

[Chicago Chronicle.] There are various methods of expressing affection, from the nose-rubbing of the Hottentots to the thrashings which the American boy reserves for his own dog. A Wichita, Kan., man has developed a new method, however. This gentleman, strolling along the street, met another man's wife and brood two loads of buckshot into her, after which he discreetly took to the woods. He has mailed a letter to the woman, who still survives, explaining that his action was the result of the great love he bore her. Singularly enough, this explanation does not satisfy the people of Wichita, who yearn for his return, so that they may lynch him. It is the fate of great minds to be unappreciated.

Willie to Oblige.
[Figaro.] Smoking a cigarette the other night in the North I heard a story which, so far as I know, is new. A proud old lady swept indignantly up to the door of a railway carriage at York Station. A schoolboy was leaning half-way out of the compartment, reflectively making a cigarette, and, boy, not caring for anybody, "Is this a smoking compartment?" asked the dame, with a scathing voice. "No, madam," replied the boy, politely raising his cap, "if you want a smoking compartment you will find one a little lower down."

Good Story

THEY'RE telling a good story which, while it doesn't point a moral or adorn a tale, deals with the adornment of the end of an elephant most removed from his tail. One of the clowns who accompanied the Barnum & Bailey Circus to England got hold of some black and white paint and just before they landed he painted the trunk of the biggest elephant in black and white checks. When he landed he had a lot of Englishmen asking all about what the elephant's trunk was painted that way for, and he told them "the elephant had to have his trunk checked before he could bring it with him." He wondered why the deuce none of them laughed. About a week after he found out that over in England they call checks "brasses," and what would have been a good joke in America didn't go in England.

Take it down in Africa and they'd call it a joke if you offered them good heavy wool underwear at \$1.00. Out here we regard heavy underwear as no joke just now, and we think it funny that men will go and pay \$1.50 for garments that are no better. If you don't trade here it's funny that you don't—and, that's no joke.

Silverwood

The Cash Men's Furnisher,
124
SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Hania

THE LAST NOVEL BY
Sienkiewicz,
Author of "Quo Vadis."

A portion of this book was written in the old PKOY HOUSE in this city.
Price \$2.00. For sale at
Parker's 246 South Broadway.
(Near Public Library.)
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

FULL DRESS

Our Patent Leather Congress, black silk tops, are correct for evening full dress. \$5.00
In other words they are "Dead Swell."

BURNS

240 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Buying a Piano is similar to buying a home. You must do the very best and hold it up for inspection. It is possible for the money expended. You are safe in buying a piano from an established institution like ours.

Southern California Music Co.,
216-218 W. Third St.
Bradbury Block

Skilled Fitting and Skilled Making
Of glasses is our exclusive business—we have done nothing else all our lives. Our friends consider us EXPERTS, and so will you as soon as you entrust your eyes to our care. The important science of optics is not a side issue with us.
We are Optical Specialists.
EYES TESTED FREE.
J. G. Marshall, Established 1859,
123 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

98c.

French Fur Felt Walking Hats, two new styles in black, just received. Regular price \$1.50.

ECLIPSE MILLINERY

257 S. Spring St., near Third.

Baco Cigarettes
Don't Stop Tobacco
Baco Cigarettes
It Gently Weans,
BACO CHEMICAL AND DRUG CO., 10, La Crosse, Wis.
REDINGTON & CO., General Distributors.

Bartlett's Music House.
Everything in Music.
233 S. Spring St. Established 1870.
Sole Agency
Kimball Pianos.

Our Tea Department

It has always been on tea where the retailer intends to make up for the loss on his sugar trade. No house in California owns this line as cheap, quality for quality, as we, and we have simplified this branch to three lines, as follows:

Gold Seal Oolong, per lb. \$1.00
Gold Seal India, per lb. \$1.00
Gold Seal Breakfast, per lb. \$1.00
Gold Seal Young Hyson, per lb. \$1.00
Gold Seal Gunpowder, per lb. \$1.00
Gold Seal Blend, per lb. \$1.00
These are our regular \$1 Teas, and they have no equal in any market.
Gold Seal U. C. Japan, per lb. \$1.00
Our regular \$1 Tea.
Star Brand U. C. Japan, per lb. \$1.00
Star Brand Oolong, per lb. \$1.00
Star Brand India, per lb. \$1.00
Star Brand Young Hyson, per lb. \$1.00
Star Brand Gunpowder, per lb. \$1.00
Star Brand Blend, per lb. \$1.00
Our regular \$1 Tea.

Royal Brand U. C. Japan, per lb. \$1.00
Royal Brand Oolong, per lb. \$1.00
Royal Brand India, per lb. \$1.00
Royal Brand Young Hyson, per lb. \$1.00
Royal Brand Gunpowder, per lb. \$1.00
Royal Brand Blend, per lb. \$1.00
Our regular \$1 Tea.

These Teas are clean and wholesome and the prices are the wholesale prices by the chest. We guarantee our prices to save you from 15c to 40c per pound on actual test.

AMMONIA.

Ammonia, Standard, pint. \$1.00
Ammonia, Standard, quart. \$1.00
Ammonia, Parson's Household, quart. \$1.00
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb. \$1.00

BAKING POWDER.

Royal, per lb. \$1.00
Cleveland, per lb. \$1.00
Price's, per lb. \$1.00
Muller's, per lb. \$1.00

CHEESE.

New York (Mott's), 1-lb. \$1.00
Vermont Sage, 1-lb. \$1.00

CHOCOLATES.

Baker's Premium, 1-lb. \$1.00
Baker's Eagle, 1-lb. \$1.00
Ghirardelli's Premium, 1-lb. \$1.00
Ghirardelli's Eagle, 1-lb. \$1.00
Whitman's Instantaneous, 1-lb. \$1.00
Whitman's Instantaneous, 1-lb. \$1.00

COCOA.

Baker's, 1-lb. cans. \$1.00
Baker's, 1-lb. cans. \$1.00
Phillips' Digestible, 1-lb. cans. \$1.00
Van Houten's, 1-lb. cans. \$1.00
Royal Dutch, 1-lb. cans. \$1.00

COCOANUT.

Schepp's, 1-lb. \$1.00
Deaicated, Dunham's, 1-lb. \$1.00

Newberry's

"Lead in Quality and Quantity."

We Let in the Light

On the problem of WHAT to buy—HOW to buy, and WHERE to buy your groceries. Our Blue List printed below solves the problem and appeals to all the economically inclined. Our 27 years of experience as buyer in the world's markets is of value to you in the high standard of the qualities we have always maintained—add to quality, the knowledge and experience which have always enabled us to buy direct from first hands, giving you the benefits by Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

CRACKERS.

Huntley & Palmer's Crackers.
H. & P. Arrowroot, thin, 4-lb. tins, per \$1.00
H. & P. Arrowroot, thin, 4-lb. tins, per \$1.00
H. & P. Butter Fingers, 4-lb. tins, per \$1.00
H. & P. Cheese, 2-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Coconut Creams, 2-lb. tins, per \$1.00
H. & P. Dutch Rusk, 3-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Favorite, 2-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Family, 3-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. University Plain, 2-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Gem, 4-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Nursery, 1-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Tea Rusk, 1-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
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H. & P. Tea Rusk, 1-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00

EXTRACTS—FLAVORING.

GOLD SEAL, RAMONA, DR. PRICE'S, BURNETT'S.
Lemon, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Almond, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Orange, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Rose, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Chocolate, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Vanilla, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Fruit Coloring, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00

GOLD SEAL, DR. PRICE'S, BURNETT'S.

Vanilla, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Pistachio, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Vanilla, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Zephira, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00

RAMONA.

Vanilla, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Lemon, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Rose, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Lemon, full meas., pint, 16-oz. \$1.00
Lemon, full meas., quart, 32-oz. \$1.00
Vanilla, full meas., pint, 16-oz. \$1.00
Vanilla, full meas., quart, 32-oz. \$1.00

BURNETT'S FRUIT COLORES.

Damask Rose, 1-oz. pots. \$1.00
Fruit Red, 1-oz. pots. \$1.00
Leaf Green, 1-oz. pots. \$1.00
Golden Yellow, 1-oz. pots. \$1.00
Rennet, Shina's, 2-oz. \$1.00

EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

Roast Beef, 2-oz. \$1.00
Armour's Beef, 2-oz. \$1.00
Armour's Beef, 2-oz. \$1.00

CANDIED PEEL.

Citron, fancy, per lb. \$1.00
Citron, leghorn, per lb. \$1.00
Lemon, fancy, per lb. \$1.00
Orange, fancy, per lb. \$1.00

H. JEVNE

Dainty, Delicious Crackers.

We have received a fresh shipment of the celebrated Huntley & Palmer English cracker. There are crackers in this assortment suitable for all occasions. Soup crackers, tea crackers, sweet crackers, fancy crackers; in fact, crackers of every kind. One of our windows is devoted to a display of these goods. Perhaps it will suggest the very cracker kind you have been wishing for.

208-210 S. Spring St. Wilcox Building.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 18 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men.
Not a dollar need be paid until cured.
CATARRH a Specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months.
Discharges of years' standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.
Examination, including Analysis, Free.
No matter what your trouble is, or who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.
Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, Mattings and Stoves.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
L. T. MARTIN, 531-3 S. Spring St.

Removed to
New York Wall Paper Co., 452 South Spring St.
New Goods, Latest Designs, Low Prices.
Save money by consulting us.
452 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Chairs

FANCY ROCKERS.
Come see our large line of Mahogany, Flemish, Malachite, Forest Green and Golden Oak Chairs.
W. S. ALLEN, 332-334 S. Spring St.

If you want "Go to Godin's," 137 S. Spring St.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Dr. W. Harrison Ballard
415 1/2 S. Spring St.
SEND FOR COPYRIGHTED "TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION."

CRACKERS.

Huntley & Palmer's Crackers.
H. & P. Arrowroot, thin, 4-lb. tins, per \$1.00
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H. & P. Favorite, 2-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Family, 3-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. University Plain, 2-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Gem, 4-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Nursery, 1-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
H. & P. Tea Rusk, 1-lb. tins, per lb. \$1.00
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EXTRACTS—FLAVORING.

GOLD SEAL, RAMONA, DR. PRICE'S, BURNETT'S.
Lemon, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Almond, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Orange, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Rose, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Chocolate, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Vanilla, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Fruit Coloring, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00

GOLD SEAL, DR. PRICE'S, BURNETT'S.

Vanilla, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Pistachio, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Vanilla, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Zephira, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00

RAMONA.

Vanilla, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-oz. \$1.00
Lemon, 2-oz. 4-oz. 8-oz. 16-

REAL ESTATE RECORD.

HOUSE AND LOT.

TRADING IN CITY PROPERTY IS SOMEWHAT DULL.

No Big Margins for Early Profit on Prices of Spring-Street and Broadway Property.

A GOOD MAIN-STREET SALE.

THE QUESTION OF OVERBUILDING IN LOS ANGELES.

Higher Assessments Would Stimulate the Subdivision of Large Tracts—An Effort to Induce Emigration to Mexico.

The real estate market has been quite dull during the past week, with few noteworthy sales to report. The immigration to the border from this section is having some effect on prices of small properties, which are being offered, in order to raise funds for the trip.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Another reason why prices are rather slow is the fact that prices of business property in Los Angeles, on the two principal business thoroughfares, have reached figures where there is only a moderate margin of profit to be looked for in the near future. It is no longer the case as it was a couple of years ago, that lots can be bought on Broadway and sold again within a few months at a profit of 20 or 30 per cent. Business property on Spring street and Broadway, this side of Seventh street, is now on a solid basis of what it will pay the purchaser about 6 per cent. net. In fact, property that will pay such interest is readily salable. The result of this is that the speculative purchaser, who look for a rapid rise, so as to make a quick turn.

MAIN STREET.

Another result of this is to turn the attention of investors and speculators in business property to two other leading streets—Main street and the coast, which has so long been neglected, and Hill street on the west. There are undoubtedly equal chances for investment on these streets to the others which were offered on Broadway and Spring street a few years ago. As an instance of what may be done on Main street, a sale of a lot on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, 40x145 feet, with a cottage. The property was sold by Sale & Son, the druggists, to T. L. Bacon, for \$20,000. Less than a year ago Sale & Son bought this property for \$16,000, so that they have made a nice little profit of 25 per cent. within twelve months.

SUBDIVISION LAND.

The subdivision of large tracts throughout the State does not go forward so rapidly as might have been expected. If the assessors throughout California would raise the taxes on anything near its real value, there would undoubtedly be quite a rush to cut up some of the large ranches, but as long as the owners can hold them for speculation by paying very little taxes, many of them prefer to do so.

THE QUESTION OF OVERBUILDING.

A correspondent of The Times recently suggested that many buildings are being put up in Los Angeles, and that there is danger of a reaction. Investigation does not tend to confirm this idea. It is true that there are quite a number of new buildings in Los Angeles, but a great majority of these are old-fashioned houses, which have been vacated for modern residences. In some of the business blocks, there are empty offices here and there, although not many. In these cases, also, it has often happened that tenants have left for the homes of the new and more convenient houses, and have been erected during the past year.

LAND IN MEXICO.

An effort is being made in Southern California to induce emigration to Mexico. A meeting was recently held in Anaheim for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a colony enterprise there. Letters were read from Mexico which gave a glowing account of the opportunities for settlers, after which subscription lists were opened, and a number of persons signed to purchase from 100 to 500 acres each.

There are, no doubt, good opportunities in Mexico for enterprising men with some capital, and that, doing fairly well in Southern California, should go slow about moving to a country under a foreign flag, where all the surrounding opportunities are from those to which they have been accustomed. Land at \$4 an acre in Mexico certainly looks very inviting, but there are two sides to the coin, and any case, before investing down there, Americans should first send some thoroughly impartial report man to make an impartial report on the country.

ORANGE GROVES.

There is a fair demand for orange groves in Southern California, at good prices. Charles Foster recently sold to Frank J. Van der Veer, of Los Angeles, a forty-acre grove of seven-year-old orange trees at Corona, through Nolan Smith, at a price stated by the agents to be \$32,000, or nearly \$800 an acre, which should certainly be a most satisfactory price to the seller.

BUILDING.

The Builder and Contractor notes the following uncontracted new work: Plans have been prepared for M. M. Leavitt, of a two-story brick story building, to be erected on the west side of New High street, between Republic and Marchessault.

Plans have been drawn for C. M. Clark for a two-story seven-room residence, to be built on Downey avenue, East Los Angeles.

The following permits of \$2000 and over were issued by the City Superintendent of buildings:

Mrs. M. E. Richards, two-story nine-room residence, southwest corner of Kip and Ingraham, \$2000.

Johnson & Keeney, four two-story frame residences, Arapahoe street near Pico, \$2000 each.

L. Harris, alterations to store building, No. 1 South Spring street, \$3000.

C. P. Kirk, two-story frame residence, West Thirtieth between Figueroa and Key West, \$4000.

Misses Ida and Cora Matthews, two-story ten-room residence, Westlake, between Eighth and Ninth streets, \$2500.

T. Vigus, two-story eight-room residence, East Thirtieth between Main and Maple, \$3000.

A. M. F. McCullough, two-story frame ten-room residence, corner Tenth and Burlington, \$3400.

E. L. Allen, two-story ten-room residence, northeast corner Tenth and Alvarado, \$4000.

C. E. Benedict, two-story nine-room residence, Coronado street between Sixth and Boulevards, \$2000.

San Gabriel Electric Company, one-story brick office, South Los Angeles street, near corner Tenth and Alvarado, \$4000.

Same owners and same location, one-story brick power station, \$3500.

IN ARIZONA.

OFFICIALS AT PHOENIX ENDEAVORING TO EQUALIZE TAXES.

Serious Accident Near Prescott.

Dangerous Work Repairing the Santa Fe Tunnel—Jerome May Have a Salvation Army Corps.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Jan. 25.—[Regular Correspondence.] The most important meeting held in Phoenix for a long time, so far as affecting the interests of the Territory at large is concerned, is the joint session of representatives of the various boards of County Superintendents and the members of the Board of Equalization. Every county in the Territory except Apache, is represented, and some have two and even three delegates present. The initial session was held yesterday, and from the indications at this writing, the meeting will not adjourn until the latter part of the week. Those attending have come, in some instances, long distances, and the importance of the subjects under discussion is such that they do not feel that the deliberations should be hurried or superficial.

Dr. G. W. Vickers, Territorial Auditor, presides over the sessions of this advisory body by virtue of his position as chairman of the Board of Equalization. The items that are to be made up are the annual wealth of Arizona have been taken up in detail, both in real estate and continuing on property, and the various other subjects will come up for consideration during the sessions.

The discussions reveal the fact that real estate values as turned in on the assessment rolls are not what the property is actually worth. In the case of building improvements, it is stated that in many instances they are assessed at a value in excess of their real worth. This condition is especially true in cases where buildings were erected some years ago, when the value was appreciably higher than it now is.

In Northern Arizona, the counties have been unable to collect the taxes on the grand lands because, it is asserted, the lands are assessed under a valuation higher than they really are.

The Supervisors generally agree that while cattle are assessed at nearly their actual value, the assessment on the number actually held, in both cattle and real estate, is not what it should be.

The same valuations prevail in all the counties.

The meeting will adjourn the Legislature will be memorialized, without doubt, materially to amend existing taxation laws; to increase the value of assessments, in order to insure better results; and the Supervisors will, in turn, segregate the various items of taxation, bringing them before the Legislature, and recommending the necessary amendments.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, Shawman, is looking after the school lands of Arizona. There are hundreds of acres of lands of this character in every county, he believes, that should be brought in for sale, and the proceeds used especially in the valleys, the lands are more or less valuable and have been occupied for years by the Indians. Under the law passed by the Legislature of 1897, these lands should be leased. In Maricopa county, the school lands have been paid for by rent since their occupation of the land. The sum of \$3000 has been turned into the school fund in consequence. All of the other counties have turned in about \$300 more. In the matter of university lands, all of the counties have turned in about \$300 more. It is the opinion of the committee that these amounts, with the exception of Maricopa county, per capita of the population, should be paid to the State, and the State should exercise more energy in leasing the lands to their occupants.

PRESIDENT (Ariz.), Jan. 25.—[John Deane, superintendent of the Southern-John Deane, superintendent of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad, was probably fatally injured Sunday morning while working in the tunnel near Williams.

Deane and his carpenter were busy in the center of the tunnel, where there remained about sixty feet yet to timber. He looked at his watch, and then, under the impression that he was about to leave, he stepped over a large mass of rocks lying upon him, almost crushing out his life. He was immediately conveyed to the city General Hospital, where he is now lying.

The task of retimbering the tunnel is much greater than was anticipated and is very dangerous. The company is paying workmen engaged in the work hazardous work at the rate of \$1 an hour. Much of the unskilled help has been recruited from the mines, who have been hurried to the scene from Gallup and other mining centers. The tunnel has become in many places a disintegrated, and almost impossible to work in. The burning timbers a week ago. As a result, it has been dropping down at the rate of tons a minute, and large cavities have been formed in the roof, which must be square-timbered before the tunnel will be at all safe. The spot on the Santa Fe Pacific road has a history of accidents, in which a number of employees have lost their lives.

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The Fraternal Field.

Masonic.

A LARGE number of the members of Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, and the drill corps went to Pasadena Monday night to participate in the reception to Grand Commander George D. Metcalf and Deputy Commander R. M. Powers, and witness and participate in the conferring of the Order of the Temple by Pasadena Commandery, No. 31.

Grand Deputy Commander R. M. Powers of San Diego entertained a number of prominent Knights Templars at dinner. Hotel Coronado, Sunday evening, among whom were Grand Commander G. D. Metcalf of Oakland, George Sinsabaugh, E.C., of Los Angeles, and Dr. A. Morgan of San Diego.

The Order of the Temple was conferred by Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, K.T., last night, with a large attendance of visitors and members.

This funeral service was held last Sunday, under the auspices of Pentapolis Lodge, No. 202, F. and A. M., with Los Angeles Commandery, K.T., as escort, and largely attended by the members of those orders, and also members of the Scottish Rite bodies, the Minnesota Association, and many personal friends of the deceased.

Signet Chapter, No. 57, R.A.M., conferred the Mark Master degree and the importance of the subjects under discussion is such that they do not feel that the deliberations should be hurried or superficial.

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SPRING OF 1892
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fect distillation from grain."
J. P. BARNUM, M.D.,
Medical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.
"be improved upon in purity
and business of manufacture."
PROF. E. S. WAYNE,
Physical Chemist, Cincinnati, O.
"send it to the Public and to the
Profession in their practice."
R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
Professor of Chemistry,
University of the City of New York.

wood
—and Sherwood

in the shoulder and said: "Tag!
it."


"I have a fish in the Illinois River
which does not feed on anything except
this matter, and its name is buffalo
carp. This fish in every way is
superior to the German carp. The
buffalo carp is shipped in lots to New
York by ship in carload lots to New
York in the winter season, and at times
at a fair profit to the fisher-
men. The summer they are shipped
west of the West. We learn that
in New York except the Jews
do not eat buffalo carp, but we think if
the gentiles would try them
they would be surprised, as they are
a vegetable eating fish and ex-
tremely sweet to the taste."

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When we say
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MINES AND MINING.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE AND THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Plenty of Gold Yet in California. Improved Methods of Reduction. Underestimated Resources. Development of the Industry. San Francisco. Gold Exchange—Department of Mines.

The Golden Jubilee, which San Francisco has been celebrating this week, should have some good effect in calling the attention of outsiders to the remarkable mineral wealth of this State. The simple fact that during the past fifty years California has contributed nearly one-fourth of the world's gold production should be sufficient to show that it is not always necessary to go as far as the north pole in search of gold.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MINES.

While realizing the vast mineral wealth of California as a whole, the fact should not be lost sight of that Southern California is beginning to assume an important place in the State as a gold-mining region. A recent estimate quotes \$1,000,000 as the amount invested in the gold mines of Tehachapi, where there are about fifteen hundred stamps dropping and about six thousand men employed. These figures will undoubtedly be largely increased during the present year.

MORE TO BE HAD.

Another point that should not be overlooked in this section is that the golden wealth of California is very far from being exhausted, as some people have been inclined to imagine during the past ten years. On the contrary, there is little doubt that the gold that has been taken out of the mines during the past fifty years, vast as the quantity has been, does not represent more than a small proportion of the gold that still lies underground.

MODERN METHODS.

A great feature of the present development of gold mining in California is the reopening of old mines, which had been abandoned, but which are now being again profitably worked by means of the more economical methods now at the command of miners, together with the advantages of cheap supplies, transportation and labor. Many an old mine in the northern part of the State that was thought to be played out twenty or thirty years ago is now paying handsomely.

Other enterprising individuals are seeking to gather some of the enormous products of gold which lie in the beds of rivers issuing from the Sierra Nevada Mountains. A noteworthy enterprise of this description is the turning of Feather River, by which it is expected that an immense amount of fine gold will be recovered.

IT COSTS MONEY.

One of the mistakes that is frequently made by those who undertake to develop mines—especially in this section where experience in this line has not been so extensive—is to fail to provide sufficient capital for the enterprise. This is the secret of the failure of many promising mining ventures in Southern California, which might otherwise have become profitable investments. It takes a large amount of money to open up a mine, even when everything is plain sailing, and there are no unusual difficulties in sight. It is, however, the unexpected which generally happens, and the wise mining investor will always prepare to exceed his expenditure which he maps out in the beginning.

It is easy to sink \$100,000 in a hole in the ground, and have little to show for it. On the other hand, the prize in case of success are correspondingly large.

ADVICE TO KLONDIKE PILGRIMS.

Many of those who are rushing up to the Klondike in search of gold have little or no knowledge of the mining business. Such persons would do well to study mining a little before they start. It may help them in striking a mine, and it will certainly help them in the event of a strike. A little knowledge of practical mining will be found very useful by those who go to Alaska. A complete outfit for assaying, on a small scale, may now be purchased at a very reasonable price.

A GOLD EXCHANGE.

About two years ago a gold exchange was started in San Francisco, but owing to a lack of patronage it was closed. The object of the exchange, as stated in the prospectus, was to place before the public the real character of mines, whenever shares were placed on the market. There is now talk of reviving this exchange.

The idea is a good one, in theory, but whether it would work well in practice or not is questionable. There would be a vast amount of responsibility placed upon those who examine mines that are on the market, and it would be necessary to obtain the services of men who are not only experts in estimating the value of a mine, but also beyond a shadow of suspicion as to their honesty. It has been proposed that the local authorities should undertake a business of this kind, reporting on the value of properties, and taking them for sale on commission, if suitable. The scheme, however, appeared insuperable to the management.

A BOOM RELIC.

A relic of the boom of ten years ago came to the front this week, when steps were taken to prevent the wholesale stealing of material from the mill of the Victoria Mining Company, in the San Gabriel Canon, which was built at an expense of about \$40,000 by a company of Englishmen at the suggestion of "Prof. Defty," also an Englishman, who had a pretty fair knowledge of coal mining, but knew little or nothing of mining for precious metals. One of Defty's bright ideas was that there is a wide ledge of silver-bearing ore extending from Catalina Island, under the Pacific Ocean, into Arizona and New Mexico. It would have been a miracle had this mine proved a success under such management. There is, however, much mineral wealth in the San Gabriel Canon, and it would not be surprising to see active quartz mining operations prosecuted there before long.

A DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Information has been received from Washington which leads prominent miners to believe that there is a fair opportunity for the passage of the bill for the creation of an executive department of mines and mining. It is a matter that has the strong support of all of the States, west of the Mississippi, of the various mining associations, the Interstate Mining Association and the Transmississippi Congress. A special committee of mines and mining of this last named body will meet in conference with a like committee from the California Miners' Association. Chairman Tiley L. Ford has been advised by Lyle Pence of Colorado that it has decided upon personal appeals to members of Congress in behalf of the passage of the bill for the creation of a department of mines and mining. The bill for the creation of the department was introduced this month in the House of Representatives by Congressman Barlow of California, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. It is as follows:

House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that there shall be at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the "Department of Mines and Mining," the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire, by examination, practical and scientific experiments, geological research or otherwise, useful information on subjects connected with mining in the general and comprehensive sense of the word, and to diffuse the same among the people of the United States.

"Sec. 2. That said department shall be under the supervision of a secretary of mines and mining, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and section 158 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to include such department and the provisions of title 4 of said Revised Statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to said department.

"Sec. 3. That there shall be in said department an assistant secretary of mines and mining, to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, who shall perform such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the secretary thereof.

"Sec. 4. That the secretary of mines and mining shall receive the same salary as is paid to the secretary of each of the executive departments, and the salary of the assistant secretary of mines and mining shall be the same as that now paid to the first assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior.

"Sec. 5. That the duties now imposed by all laws and parts of laws relating to mines and mining affairs exclusively upon any existing department or bureau thereof, shall, on and after the day this act takes effect, be performed by the Department of Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 6. That the Geological Survey is hereby transferred to the Department of Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 7. That the sale of the mineral lands of the United States shall be conducted under the auspices of the Department of Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 8. That on the organization of this department all officers and employees wholly engaged in official work in any department of the government, or any division or bureau thereof, engaged in the performance of the duties referred to in section 5 of this act, and all such employed in the department referred to in sections 6 and 7 hereof, shall be transferred to the Department of Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 9. That all records, maps, documents, instruments, surveys, machinery and other materials now in the possession and use of any existing department of the government, or any division or bureau thereof referred to in sections 5, 6 and 7 of this act are transferred to the Department of Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 10. That this act shall go into effect on the fourth day of March, 1892."

MOTHER LODES.

There has been much talk during the past few weeks in regard to the discovery of the "mother lode" in the Klondike region. In regard to this idea, the mining editor of the San Francisco Examiner recently made the following sensible observations:

"The announcement that the 'mother lode,' which gave the gold to the Klondike placers, has been discovered, may not only be received with some doubt, but may even be rated as mere 'poppycock' and nonsense. The idea of a fourteen or eighteen-inch ledge showing leaf gold furnishing the gold supply for so extensive a region as the creeks of the Klondike is absurd in the first place, nor is it explained to any rational man how gold has been found above the crossing of the lode, as well as below it. The fact is that the ledge bedrock of the Klondike creeks is filled with small, narrow seams of quartz, most of which are barren, and some very wide ledges of low-grade quartz are found in the hills near by. Now there would be nothing at all strange in one or more of the quartz stringers or seams being found to be rich in free gold, and people finding it, and not being familiar with mining, might get excited. About one-half the people who got up into that country have some crazy idea about finding the mother lode which produced the gold, and the wonder is that such discovery has not been announced before this. Of course it never will be made, but it may be announced, for all that. They never found the mother lode which produced the placer gold of California, Montana, Australia, British Columbia or South Africa. Take California, for instance. There have been just as rich spots mined here as are now being mined on El Dorado or Bonanza creeks, near Dawson. They got over a million on one spot, including a \$42,000 nugget, at Carson Hill, Calaveras county, and over \$200,000 in one place in the Bonanza mine in Tuolumne county, but there were no extensive placers alongside these quartz claims. As to placers, no one ever found the original lode which furnished the hundreds of millions which came out of the Feather, Yuba, American and other gold-bearing streams of California. In 1851 we got in this State \$75,388,000, and in 1852 we got \$82,294,000, and in 1853, \$87,613,487, all out of placers. Nobody found the lode which gave the gold. The buried rivers of the Forest and Iowa Hill districts in Placer county, in which was ground which has paid a thousand dollars a running foot, and which are being worked with profit today, still hold the secret of the gold. The rich placers of early days in many counties of this State came originally from quartz, the mother of gold, but nobody ever found the so-called mother lode. Alder Gulch in Montana yielded a hundred millions of dollars in gold, but its mother lode is still untraced. There are no lodes in Butte, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity or Yuba counties which could have possibly produced the great placers, on the theory of one or two distant lodes producing them. In Siskiyou and in Trinity counties, two distinctly placer mining counties, there are few lodes. In each there is only one quartz claim, and that is the Black Bear and Brown Bear. It may take, and probably does take, thousands of millions of tons of gold-bearing quartz to make extensive placers, and it takes time and the concentrating forces of nature as well. But the idea that any one lode is the mother lode of any placer section has been exploded long years since. The men who go into the Klondike region looking for quartz will find plenty of it of low grade. If they are looking for the mother lode of the placers they will get fooled. In Siskiyou they have not found it in fifty years' experience in this State, and one season's search in the Yukon region will scarcely suffice. Rich placers have been found in that region a thousand miles separated, which fact alone should explode the 'mother lode' theory."

A DALE CITY ENTERPRISE.

A corporation is being organized, under the laws of Arizona, under the name of the "Dale City Finance Company," for the purpose of acquiring mines, wells and other property at Dale City, in San Bernardino county. In addition to a number of mines, a large line is included in the possessions of the corporation. E. Percy Braid is president of the company, and R. M. Furlong, vice-president. Other directors are: P. C. Baird, Ralph Moss and W. E. Fourn. The principal place of business of the company is situated in the prospectus to be Yuma City.

BROWN'S HOT AIR FURNACE.

For the climate and pocketbook. Heating houses, halls, etc., a specialty. 124 E. Fourth.



Red Lettered Parlor Furniture.

The Red Letter season is by all means the time to replace parlor pieces somewhat aged and brighten up the room with modern designs. The large lines of various sets and pieces offer a range of selection that could not be surpassed. Every piece in the display is up-to-date in style, excellence of finish and quality of upholstery. We are not offering, under the guise of Red Letter reductions, furniture of inferior quality or pattern. This is the very reason of these Red Letter sales, to clear up the lines while they are in style.

In 4-piece Parlor Sets we show a line similar in design to the set described on the right. These 4-piece sets include sofa, arm chair, arm rocker and reception chair. The set complete for \$27.50

5-piece Solid Oak Frame Parlor Sets, nicely polished, upholstered in tapestry, carved backs. Red Letter Price \$27.50

Other 3-piece sets at \$30, \$40, \$45, \$50 and as high as you care to go. A great variety of Odd Parlor Pieces, such as arm chairs, arm rockers, Roman chairs, window chairs, India stools and other rich pieces.

Burnished gold reception chairs at Red Letter Price, \$5.00.

If in the immense lines shown you can find nothing to suit your idea of upholstery, we have a line of frames which may be upholstered with any material you may desire at small additional cost.

Los Angeles Furniture Co., 225-227-229 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall



Red Letter Price \$25.00

At the above Red Letter Price we show a line of 3-piece Parlor Sets of excellent quality and design. The frames are of selected curly Birch finished in dark mahogany, inlaid with white wood. They are hand carved and of fine piano polish. Good spring seats upholstered in fine quality damask. The set includes sofa, arm chair and reception chair. The set complete for \$25.00.

At Red Letter Prices Each Transaction Must be Closed with Instant Cash.

The English and German Expert Specialists

Are the Doctors that Cure.



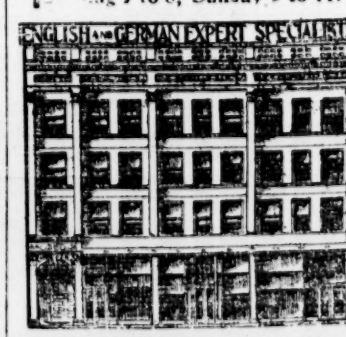
These great specialists have been successfully treating Consumption, Catarrh and all Chronic Diseases for more than twenty-five years.

The staff of this institution is composed of five expert physicians and surgeons, each of which is a regular graduate of one or more medical colleges. Incorporated for \$250,000.

No matter what your symptoms or ailments may be, you should consult the English and German Expert Specialists.

Consultation Free.

Office hours—9 to 12; 1 to 4 daily. Evening 7 to 8; Sunday 9 to 11.



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RHEUMATISM ROUTED FOREVER.

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Mrs. M. A. Schreiner, Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Mary C. Brown, Los Angeles, can also tell of Rheumatic cures. And there are hundreds of others.

Drugs and poison fail. Microbe Killer never fails. Complete proofs and sample free. Bottle \$1; gallon \$3.

Transportation paid to points without Agent. Call on or address A. H. BEAGLE, Sole Agent, RADAM'S.

MICROBE KILLER,

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EXIT \$5.00.

For \$5.00 we are selling as good a calf-lined Shoe for Men as money will buy.

They are of Willow, Harvard, Box or Russia Calf, the lining is of real calf—not common sheep-skin. The soles are oak tanned.

The workmen in the factory where these shoes are made are paid the highest wages paid any workers on men's shoes in the world.

Our regular price for these shoes has been \$7.00. Most stores that carry a shoe of equal quality sell them at \$7.50.

As long as they last at \$5.00 a pair. Do not wait until the assortment is broken.

All \$4.00 Men's Shoes at \$2.90. All \$5.00 Men's Shoes at \$3.90.

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Wm. H. Hoegge

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\$200.00 OUTFITS. COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, INCLUDING.....

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If you want to save money on your Boy's Clothes, we can help you do it.

Two Bargain Tables...

\$2.45 and \$3.65 Suits are \$1.50 to \$2.00 under price. Odd lots but ALL sizes.

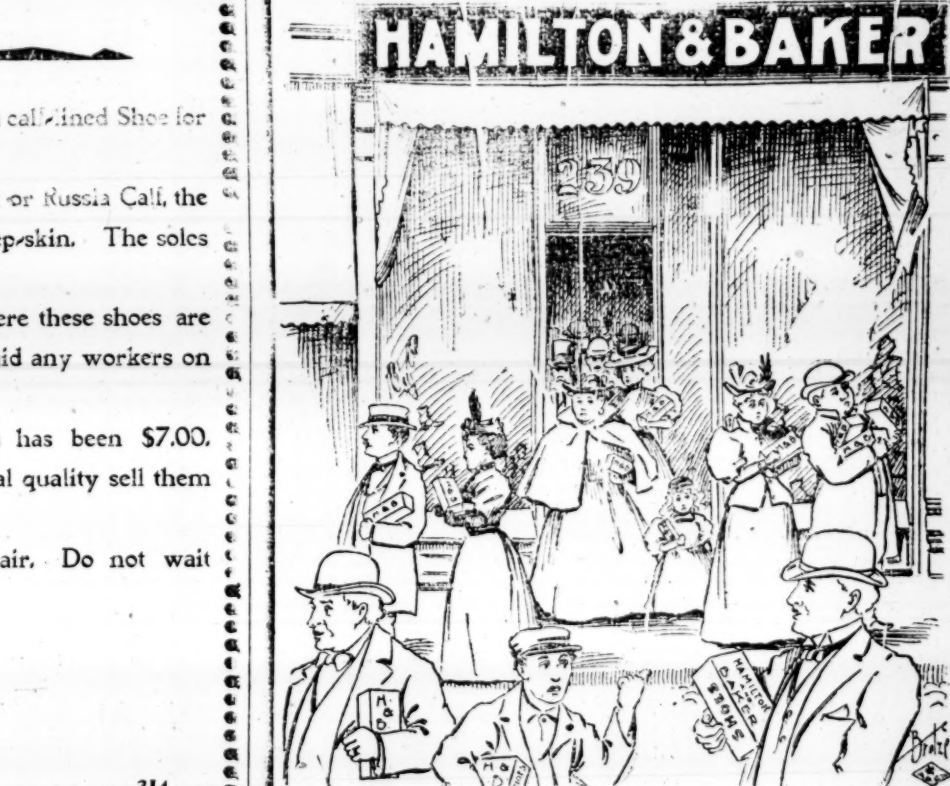
MONEY-SAVING Boys' Hose, Knee Pants and Waists.

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117 to 125 North Spring St. HADLEY & FRANK, Proprietors.

SENATIONAL SHOE SELLING. \$2.85 LADIES' AND GENTS'

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Everybody Goes...

And it isn't any wonder, when LADIES can buy Light-weight Dress Shoes, new coin toe, kid tip, fine vici kid, in black or tan, all widths from AA to E, for \$2.85.

MEN'S Genuine Calfskin Shoes, kangaroo top, Goodyear welt, new coin toe, perfectly smooth inside, all widths from A to E; same Shoe in a bulldog toe, in plain French toe, in a box calf, 3 soles; in a calf-lined, 3 soles, and only \$2.85.

Popular Shoes at Popular Prices.

Mail Orders Filled.

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Worth Alaska

The Steamer "Alice Blanchard" of the North Pacific Steamship Co. will start from San Pedro, Feb. 10, 1898, for Alaska, via San Francisco and Seattle, for Port Wrangell, Icy, Skagway, Juneau and Copper River.

FARE, \$100 to Alaskan points, allowing each passenger 1500 pounds freight. This is the only expedition leaving Southern California. Secure passage at once. For full information, call on or address H. R. DUFFIN, Mgr.

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J. N. LOFSTAD, FURRIER.

14 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal. Furs for the Klondike in stock and made to order.

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DRS. SHORES Cure Catarrh and Chronic Diseases. \$5 Per Month. Medicines Free. 345 South Main Street.

WHO WILL SELL YOU The best quality Electric Bicycle Oil for the best Electric Bicycles. The best Tire "Lube" for the best Tires. The best Trousers Guards for the best Trousers.

ORCHARD, FARM, RANCH AND STOCK RAIR.

Crops and Markets.

THE weather has continued remarkably cold during the past week, and some further damage has doubtless been done in citrus fruits, in exposed places. There was a very heavy wind on Sunday, and again on Tuesday, which has blown off a good many oranges. The orange market is rather slow for all but the very finest fruit. The shipment of a good many frozen oranges to the East has made buyers suspicious. Fancy navels, ranging in value from \$1.40 to \$2.50, the latter price being paid for gilt-edge fruit. Owing to the continued lack of rain there is quite a boom in hay, which is quoted in Los Angeles at prices ranging from \$9 to \$11 per ton. In San Francisco choice hay is quoted at \$17.50 per ton, and many expect to see it go up to \$25 unless there should be a good rain before long.

The dried-fruit market has been somewhat firmer during the past week. This is largely owing to the extensive exports of dried fruits to Alaska. Potatoes are firm. Eggs have been climbing up again, and butter is in good demand. Quotations will be found on the commercial page.

A New Lemon Preservative.

THE latest system of keeping lemons from decaying has been placed before the public by a San Diego man, J. M. Johnson, Chula Vista, applied for a patent for his preservative compound, but has concluded to sell to the public for the benefit of Mr. Johnson has lemons treated August 2 which to all appearances are in just as good shape to keep five months longer. This formula for the preservative compound is inexpensive and is said to kill scale on the fruit. The scale can be removed more easily than before the lemon is treated. The lemon cures well and only a very small piece decays, as always, the case in curing. The formula is given in the San Diego Union as follows:

"The formula is: 1 pound concentrated lye, 3 pounds cottonseed, 2 pounds resin, 2 ounces borax. Melt the cottonseed and resin together, dissolve lye in 2 quarts of hot water, add borax, while all is hot, mix. This makes a soapy compound. When you wish to put your lemons away to keep a long time, make 2 gallons of water hot, and add the soap to it, heat the whole to 100 Fahr., then dip the lemons into it, letting them remain a few seconds—not too long, or the oil cells will be affected by the heat."

"Nail a piece of wire netting on a frame with a handle for dipping, lay them in your tray or boxes, where they are to remain until you sell them. To those who wish to kill scale on fruit and keep the lemons a long time, it is worthy a trial. We believe it will be a means of giving better advantage of the market, when prices are higher, as they undoubtedly will be."

A Gopher Plant.

THE Euphorbia, lathyrus (Linn.) or Caper spurge, has been named as above by Mr. Shooting of Lincoln Park, on account of its asserted efficacy in driving gophers from gardens and infested spots of ground. He has experimented with it for more than seven years and, according to a correspondent of The Times, is well assured of its practical value. Planted round a badly-gophered orange tree the tree is said to have fully recovered its vitality in a short time.

Gray, Wood and other authors, mention the fact that the plant is some times called the mole tree, from a popular belief that moles will not remain where it is growing. From "Flora Franciscana" by Greene, we learn that it is a native of the Mediterranean region, but spontaneous in California, as a garden escape. A well-known feature of the genus Euphorbia is its acid, milky and often poisonous juice, which in Euphorbia lathyrus is extremely abundant, and the plausible theory advanced by Mr. Shooting is that this is either poisonous or repugnant to our exasperating and indefatigable little enemy.

Bees and Trees.

THE Florida Experiment Station located two peach trees, exposing one colony of bees during the flowering time, and preventing all access by bees to the other. Both trees set their fruit properly, but the one to which bees had no access dropped its fruit when the stone was forming, while the other retained and matured it.

A Valuable Olive.

NOW that so much attention is being paid to the olive industry in Southern California, much interest attaches to the question of what varieties of olives are the best to cultivate in this section. The Mission olive is a good variety, as far as it goes, being useful both for oil and pickling, but it is not equal in many respects to a number of the improved varieties that have been introduced into this country from the south of Europe during the past ten years.

Rev. C. F. Loop of Pomona, who has imported some of the best varieties of olives from Europe, secured, among others, the white olive of Ascoli, a city in the east of Italy at some distance from the coast. Among others who have propagated this tree in Southern California is Charles R. Paine, who has introduced the fruit in a recent issue of the Citigrapher.

"I purchased about fifty of the young trees of this variety in 1893, which he had propagated from the original importations. They fruited this season of 1897, and their product delighted me."

"Mr. Loop, ever alert, even in his old age, to note everything pertaining to the olive, visited me when the fruit was mature, and pronounced the tree and olives superior to their European parents."

The pulp of the Ascolana olive is white, and when pickled is of the stage of maturity, which is just when the skin begins to show color, the finished product is a greenish white. It has a very attractive appearance, resembling outwardly the so-called Queen olives. (The real Queen olive never comes across the ocean, as Mr. Loop believes, being kept for the tables of the Spanish grandees.) This similarity of appearance may help its sale, if we can ever grow enough to spare to put upon the eastern market. Its flavor wins upon the taste at once, and holds the consumer to perpetual devotion to its quality.

"The Queen olive brought to this country is, so far as I know it, prepared as a relish, and is hard and inedible. Few of them can be eaten."

but the Ascolanas are so rich and delicate a food one can hardly eat enough to cloy the appetite. All who have tasted them here agree with me. They have long been noted for quality. They were sold in London and Paris for 20 cents each. (See report of State Board of Horticulture, 1888, page 38.)

"Mr. Loop states that when the curing process is skillfully performed the olive will remain firm and sound for years. In the hope that olive-growers of this region, where beautiful olive trees are grown chiefly on the borders of orange orchards, and are consequently too few in number to produce fruit in quantity for oil mills, may transform the ordinary varieties into kinds known to be superior, whose product may take rank for quality with our navel orange and Lisbon lemon."

"The fruit of the Mission olive tree is deservedly popular with us for pickling, but it is far inferior to the kind I have named. It is called 'the baby olive' in some Chicago restaurants. If we desire profit and reputation in the olive market, these trees should be crown-grafted to better sorts."

Reclaiming Alkali Lands.

CHARLES A. SHINN of the Agricultural Department of the California State University, reports the success of experiments which have been made at the station at Tulare in the reclamation of alkali lands. He is quoted as saying:

"We have discovered that much can be done to neutralize the effect of the alkali by mechanical treatment of the soil. By using straw—manure, for manure makes alkali soil even worse—the ground is kept warm and the cold alkali is kept from rotting the seed. Our experiments with the salt bush have also proved that even without reclamation alkali lands can be made valuable for pasture. The salt bush makes a thick growth six or seven inches high and makes excellent grazing for sheep. The excellence of the Australian wool is due very largely to the abundance of salt bush upon which the sheep graze. On the Karroo of South Africa the salt bush has been planted for sheep pasture by several companies. The planting of the salt bush promises to establish a new industry in California. The bush grows where alfalfa will not grow, and in many cases, perhaps, it will be cheaper to plant it than to attempt to reclaim the land."

The Tariff and Citrus Fruits.

THE good effect of the Dingley tariff is strikingly shown by the falling off of importations of European oranges, and the increased demand in the Eastern States for California fruit. A dispatch from New York states that so far this year there have been received 18,000 boxes of new crop Sicilian oranges, against 4200 boxes for the same time a year ago, and 14,000 boxes in 1896, while the quantity now on the way is very small. Receipts of Valencia cases, by comparison with former years, does not show such decided falling off, though they were considerably smaller than in previous years, and, according to advices from England, will, during the balance of the season, be light.

From Italy it is telegraphed that the action of the Dingley tariff has caused a crisis in the orange and lemon trade, in the south of Italy, in many places prices being so low that the fruit does not pay for the picking.

The orange-growers of Southern California have reason to feel grateful for those public-spirited citizens of this section who made such a stalwart fight for an adequate tariff on citrus fruit.

George Frost, president of the Riverside Fruit Exchange, was recently informed by the San Francisco Chronicle on the new tariff and the citrus-fruit industry as follows:

"Our friends and representatives in Washington, in urging the placing of a tariff on foreign oranges, took the stand that a duty would not advance the price of the fruit, but would secure to the orange-growers of this country what they wanted, which was the American market for American fruit. Of course the duty would raise the price of the fruit, but the means of advancing the cost of the 'poor man's fruit,' as we call it, would be the means of almost entirely freeing the American market from Mediterranean fruit, but instead of giving the orange-grower here a higher price for his product, as our opponents in Washington asserted, prices this season have been much lower than last."

"We, of course, are importing Jamaica fruit for the reason that America affords about the only market for the Jamaica product. Jamaica oranges have been sold here for some time, and it is safe to say that they will always find a place in our market. The Mexican orange will also be able to seek a market in this country, but the protective tariff has completely excluded the Mediterranean fruit. As an indication and proof of this I have noticed by the very latest advices that there are now 2000 boxes of Sicily oranges on the way to the United States. This time last season there were between 40,000 and 50,000 boxes afloat."

"The effects is shown in the volume of our holiday or early shipments. Last season our shipments of holiday oranges amounted to about 800 carloads. This season, for the same period, they amounted to over 1300 carloads. Thus we had a market for 500 carloads more this season than last season, when conditions were influenced by the tariff."

"The prices this year have been, thus far, from 20 to 25 per cent. less than last season, but the grower who has been disappointed in the price of oranges is not dissatisfied. Prices of oranges are governed by the law of supply and demand. If the American product is sufficient to supply the demand, as we claim it is, competition between growers will fix the price. The crop this season bids fair to be one of the largest ever known. Last season it amounted to something over 7000 carloads. The estimates for this season range all the way from 10,000 to 12,000 carloads. I have seen no one who pretended to be a grower of oranges who estimated over 10,000 carloads. Thus there is an increase in the California product of say 4000 carloads, or 1,200,000 boxes. The increase in the price has lowered the price, and the few growers who expected to receive 60 or 65 cents a box more for their oranges this season, because there was a duty of a cent a

pound on the foreign fruit really have no valid excuse for feeling dissatisfied."

The Otaheite Orange.

THE Otaheite orange is undoubtedly the smallest of the orange family. The fruit is very small, and the tree is considered large. If it exceeds four feet high. Throughout the North this little orange tree is often grown as a plant. Cared for in the house in winter, and in the summer the pot or tub containing this diminutive tree is sunk to its rim on the lawn, thus having the appearance of a lawn shrub. When this little tree, standing upon the lawn, is full of fruit, it excites the admiration of all who look at it. This dwarf orange is very popular with florists and nurserymen as a quick-selling plant that people who love the beautiful desire. The tree is grown in great quantities to supply the demand for it.

My residence is upon one of those beautiful Florida lakes that neither have inlet nor outlet. Just in front and near my house is an Otaheite orange tree of full growth. It is three feet nine inches high. In 1896 it bore and ripened ninety-eight oranges, and in 1897 127 oranges. It took twelve of these little oranges to fill a pint cup, or twenty-four to the quart. We will say that the first crop was four quarts, and the second crop five quarts of fruit. At this time the tree is putting forth a multitude of buds for the crop of 1898. Upon an acre at least 2000 of these little trees, which would produce at least 300 bushels of fruit that will sell for at least \$1 a crate, the crate holding about two-thirds of a bushel of fruit.

Of course the market for the Otaheite orange is not what it is for the larger kinds, but there is a profitable market for it. It can be sold as a canned or preserved whole, and if properly done it is a handsome fruit and delicious. All in the North know the inviting appearance of the well-known variety. Advance is a seedling of Purple Gaiety, ripening at the same time, but very much larger; tree of growth and a good crop. It was two originated in California, and have been rather extensively planted the last few years.

Other varieties, less known, and unnamed seedlings, I hope to be able to describe later on, for the benefit of the California Fruit Grower readers. I will probably hear fruit on Saunders fruit farm this year. Leonard Coates in California Fruit Grower.

German Forestry.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the Chicago Record tells how it is that 25 per cent. of the entire area of the German Empire is profitably kept covered with beautiful forests, particularly the hills and mountains along the Rhine. In Southern and Central Germany 25 per cent. is so covered, and this notwithstanding the demands of centuries for timber and fuel.

"Recognizing the economical value of the forest as a source of fuel and building material, as well as a protection for the water courses, the German government has a Minister of Forestry in the Cabinet. The whole empire is divided into districts, each under charge of a director, who ranks the same as a colonel in the army, and each of the four established schools of forestry and with a degree from a university. The districts are administered by inspectors, who rank as captains, and each of whom has charge of several townships, and in each township is a head forester, with scientific assistants, all of whom are scientific men, educated for the service."

They have charge of all private and public timber, all parks, gardens, pleasure grounds, hotel grounds, school grounds, every street and boulevard, and every acre of land that contains a tree, and they must see that all public grounds are kept in good order, that trees are trimmed and new ones planted where needed. Every highway in the rural districts is lined with trees, which shade them in summer and in winter mark the road borders.

The law requires every landowner to keep a certain proportion of his land in trees, which must be planted under the direction of the local forestry officer. He selects the variety according to the soil and location. The ground must be plowed and cultivated, as it would be for corn or wheat. The trees are planted very thickly at first. At the end of ten years the head forester inspects them and gives directions for cutting out a certain proportion, leaving those which appear the most promising. This is done again at the end of five years more, after which it is expected that the forest will furnish a certain amount of timber for the use of the landowner, and that the rest will be cut out without permission of the forestry officer who selects the trees to be cut. A heavy penalty is inflicted for the violation of this law.

Fruit trees and shade trees on streets or public or private grounds are guarded and cared for in the same way. Probably the most striking regulation in the United States would be regarded as a serious infringement upon the rights of the people.—[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Cherry.

THERE are several varieties of cherries that do not well known in California, and some that are not known at all, but which are deserving of attention. Before enumerating them I wish again to mention the fact that the old idea that the cherry tree should not be pruned, or that if it be cut back severely it will die, should be cut back to the shelves of traditionary lore. It is far better to top heavily with the saw, than to cut it back to the ground. Fruit trees and shade trees on streets or public or private grounds are guarded and cared for in the same way. Probably the most striking regulation in the United States would be regarded as a serious infringement upon the rights of the people.—[San Francisco Chronicle.]

is no more difficulty in successfully grafting the cherry than the apple or pear. And it is certain that many cherry trees need grafting over. The commission merchants and all who handle cherries will say "amen" to this, for the market every year is demoralized by thousands of boxes of cherries of cherries which are entirely out of date.

Among the recently introduced cherries of great value is the Bing. This is a seedling of the Black Republican described in the 1892 report of the Secretary of Agriculture, where it is shown to be larger than Napoleon Bigarreau in flesh and a good shipper. Chilton is a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, larger, darker in color, and fully six weeks later. Olympia is darker, more Black Republican; tree a great bearer; a very good shipper. Hoskins described in a recent report from the Department of Agriculture, is one of a number of extra fine cherries originated by Dr. Hoskins of Oregon. He considers this the best and largest of any.

Champion is still another Oregon cherry introduced by the Horticultural Society of that State. It is described as being ten days to two weeks later than Napoleon, very large, of rich red color, and a fine shipper. It was a New Jersey cherry described by a well known firm. It is very early, larger than Tartarian and a great bearer. It is a good crop. Another cherry recommended by S. D. Willard, one of the best and most experienced horticulturists in the East, is a large, dark, and ripens late, keeping a long time in good condition. It is a white cherry of Rockport type, but lighter in color; a very large cherry and a great bearer. It is a good crop. Murdock is a new Pennsylvania cherry, yellow, mostly covered with red large and firm. Chapman is a seedling of Black Tartarian, as large, and ripens much earlier than the well-known variety. Advance is a seedling of Purple Gaiety, ripening at the same time, but very much larger; tree of growth and a good crop. It was two originated in California, and have been rather extensively planted the last few years.

Other varieties, less known, and unnamed seedlings, I hope to be able to describe later on, for the benefit of the California Fruit Grower readers. I will probably hear fruit on Saunders fruit farm this year. Leonard Coates in California Fruit Grower.

LIVE STOCK.

THE past year gives the latest slaughter of hogs ever made in America. The world is our market. The western packing of hogs for eight months of the summer season ending November 1, 1897, approximately 1,750,000 hogs—a number exceeding any previous year. Adding this number to the winter killings makes a total of 18,700,000 hogs for the past twelve months, which has never been previously equalled.

The Boom in Sheep.

THE sheep industry has recently experienced a most remarkable revival. From a condition of extreme depression which brought hundreds of its patrons to bankruptcy, it has suddenly leaped to the front rank of prosperous industries. The comparatively new enterprise of feeding lambs on a large scale in Colorado and other States has also contributed to the boom in sheep-raising. Cattle-breeding having received a strong impulse, the old hostility between sheepmen and cattlemen may presently be revived. Sheep have already occupied the range vacated by cattle as a result of the recent years of drought. In Wyoming and New Mexico large areas, which formerly supported herds of cattle, are now given up to sheep. In Northern Arizona a similar transition is in progress, and it is predicted that in a short time the cattle industry will be practically superseded in that section by the sheep.

In Southern Arizona the range conditions are less favorable for sheep, and there is probably little ground for apprehending danger to the cattle industry. It may not be amiss, however, to call attention to a few points in favor of cattle as against sheep-breeding.

It is characteristic of the agricultural class to fly from one extreme to the opposite. When there is a shortage of potatoes and the price rules high, the farmers plant too much seed. The result is that the crop is overstocked, the price falls to almost nothing, and thousands of bushels of the tubers rot in cellars or are fed to stock. Something similar is happening throughout the North and West in regard to sheep. Sheep-owners have been receiving highly satisfactory prices for their flocks, and they have increased so rapidly that in a few years the country will be again overstocked.

A possible surplus of cattle is much more remote. There is no new range to be opened up. The consumption of beef is steadily increasing, while the free-range area is becoming yearly more and more restricted. Our stock to Arizona stockmen is, stick to cattle.—[Arizona Ranch News.]

POULTRY.

THERE is a fine display of birds at the poultry show which is open in Los Angeles this week. It is evident that the poultry-keepers of Southern California are keeping up with the progress of the show with the progress of the show. Some of our local fanciers are showing birds and eggs from points at a great distance. Further reference to the show will be made next week.

Poultry Farming.

FARMS devoted distinctively to poultry are rare in this country, and this is a branch of husbandry in its infancy with us. In the East James Rankin and others make money rapidly, says the Farmers' Voice, rearing ducks alone, for market, but we do not know of a single farm devoted exclusively to poultry raising or geese.

Whether such a farm could be made to pay or not is an open question and one that need never be asked, unless it is put to it to the test, for poultry "nicks" so well with several other things that no one need be discouraged by the idea of a poultry farm.

Pears, cherries, plums and peaches may be grown on a poultry farm without the fruit and poultry interfering with each other. In the least, in fact, they would be of mutual advantage. The fowls would fertilize the trees and destroy most of the insects that infest them, while the trees would be a protection for the fowls.

In growing berries, currants, grapes and other like fruits on a poultry farm, arrangements to shut the fowls away from the fruit would be necessary, but would not be costly nor inconvenient if plans were properly made for this purpose.

The ideal poultry farm is one where fruit trees shade the yards, and enough grain is planted to supply the fowls kept on the farm. In this case berries could be used as part of a rotation of crops with bonnet to land and crops.

The best money that is made in poultry is that made from the farm flock carefully kept. The farmer can keep poultry cheaper than any other man and get more profit to the head by getting more eggs. He has plenty of room for free range and that is the very best condition for all kinds of fowls. Full liberty gives less liability to disease and lower cost for feed, with greater vigor and increased prolificacy.

THE DAIRY.

THE dairy industry is likely to become an important feature of the agricultural industry in Southern California, in connection with the best-sugar industry, as the two can be carried on very well together. It is likely that creameries will spring up around the new best-sugar factories that are about to be started in this section.

Care of Young Heifers.

MOST of the difficulties in growing valuable cows, where the breeding comes from their own stock, is in the care of the heifer. It is hard to say whether the fattening or the starvation policy is worse for the future of the cow. By the first she is made only for the butcher. By the second the animal is stunted and its digestion impaired so that it is little good for any purpose. There should be an abundance of food, and a good share of this should be succulent, so as to furnish nutrition in bulky form and stimulate the glands that carry the milk. All the large milk-producing breeds of cows have originated in mild and moist climates, where succulent feed can be had during most of the year. Ensilage is a good feed for heifers, though if it be of corn fodder some dry clover hay should be fed with it to increase the material for growth. If clover cannot be had a small ration of wheat bran mixed with the corn ensilage will make a better feed than ensilage alone.

We believe in breeding heifers early, and at the same time feeding liberally of food that will make growth rather than fatten. If a heifer drops her first calf when she is a year and a half old she will always be a better milker than if she were kept from breeding until a year later. If the heifer is too small at first and second calving, and in the mean time feed more liberally than ever, but not with corn. Some oats may, however, be given, if the milk production is large enough to keep the heifer thin in flesh, but the grain feeding should be stopped when the heifer dries off as she approaches her second parturition. Heifers thus managed will be about as large as if they were kept until they were past two years old before being bred, and they will all their lives be much better milkers.—[American Cultivator.]

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

WITH reference to the current discussion as to the method of buying beets, Prof. Paul Sukey contributes an article to the Louisiana Planter recommending a method (originating in Germany) in which both sugar and purity are used to determine the value. The sugar is multiplied by the purity, and a coefficient of value is thus established. This method of purchasing beets, Prof. Sukey states, would make contracts fair and equitable. A writer in the Pajaronian thus comments on Prof. Sukey's proposition:

"I have had considerable experience in making beet contracts during the past ten years, and I agree with the learned professor that the method he recommends, if also based on a sliding scale of sugar values, would be as nearly perfect as we could arrive at. For myself, I would like to see such a plan adopted, and when every beet farmer shall be as highly educated as Prof. Sukey we shall buy our beets that way. But the hard knocks of experience have taught us that if you would have a steady supply of beets, which is the first factor in the successful conduct of a factory, you must offer to the farmer a plain, simple contract, whose terms are expressed in language understandable of the common people, whom it is said the Lord must love, since he made so many of them. The farmer knows nothing and cares nothing for such things as 'purity and coefficient'; he is suspicious of their introduction into a contract, and this suspicion will disturb the harmonious feeling that should be established between the factory and the producers of the raw material. To get what it wants from the farmer it must offer to the farmer something that he wants, and just now the farmer wants a flat price, with no percentage of sugar or coefficient of purity trimmings."

Growing All Large Potatoes.

MANY beginners in potato-growing find that their crop, even if large in bulk, is mainly composed of small, unsalable potatoes of generally inferior quality. There may be several causes for this, the most common being the planting of too much seed. One good, strong eye, with enough of the potato attached to give the shoot a vigorous start from the soil will make three or four stalks. That is enough in any hill to secure the best tubers. Some potato-planters cut the single eyes so small that the young shoots do not start out vigorously, and the crop, though composed of large potatoes, will be a small one. The secret of having a crop of all large potatoes is not to crowd the vines too much in the hill. No one would think of planting eight or ten seeds in a hill of corn. Why should one do so with potatoes? It would not be disappointed. The potato bears crowding about as poorly as any crop we know. Yet there are objectionable potatoes to single eyes unless the seed has been carefully chosen from the strongest plants and those which retained their foliage and roots after the harvest. No more than two or three pieces should be made from the potatoes thus saved, and the strongest eyes should be reserved for each piece.

In beginning the planting of single eyes, it is always best to plant in drills rather than in hills. More and larger potatoes can be raised in this way. The ground is reasonably free from weeds, the planting in hills should be made the regular practice. At fifteen inches apart in the rows and the rows three feet apart, a crop of potatoes cut to single eyes ought to completely cover the ground when the stems are up. When the tops die down the weeds will start up, and the cultivator, set so as to cut the surface soil not more than an inch deep, should be kept running through between the rows. Deep cultivation, except just after the potatoes have come up, should never be done around the potatoes. Hilling and too-deep cultivation are more often the causes of small potatoes than anything else. When the potatoes are set the cultivator should never be allowed to disturb their roots, as it will surely stop the growth of the tubers already formed, and begin the formation of a new set, which will not have time to ripen before the potato vines die down. Such potatoes cannot make reliable tubers. They are far inferior to potatoes that ripen from hills where the tops are still green. The dying down of tops before the potato matures is always the sign that disease has affected them, and this is sure to extend to the tubers. Spraying potato tops with Bordeaux mixture, so as to keep the foliage healthy, is therefore a necessity for potatoes that are intended to be used for seed.—[American Cultivator.]

A Graphic Number.

The Los Angeles Sunday Times

FOR JANUARY 30, 1898,

and its famous

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Two American witnesses testify in the great French trial; by Earl W. Mayo.

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What Cannon, Pettigrew and Dubois saw in China; by F. G. Carpenter.

THE PASSING OF THE SEAL.

None but wives of millionaires may now wear sealskin sashes; by S. I. Hudson.

MY LAST MEETING WITH GRANT.

Upon the eve of his nomination for the Presidency; by Gen. E. Bouton.

AMONG THE CHERRY PICKERS.

A tramp's experiences in the orchards of Napa; by J. W. Williams.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FLAG.

Old Glory once had fifteen stars and fifteen stripes; by F. Jordan.

POLITICS IN MEXICO.

How they do things in our Sister Republic; by E. J. P.

THE HUNGER FOR APPRECIATION.

The Times' Sunday Morning Sermon; by Rev. Henry R. Rose.

FAMOUS LECTURERS.

Maj. Pond talks about the lions of the Icyum; by Robert C. Hart.

AMERICA IN WESTMINSTER.

How the great abbey attests the kinship of the two nations; by W. G. Harwood.

GOSSIP OF GREATER GOTHAM.

Chat and chatter of the American metropolis; by Osborn Spencer.

JOHN Q. CARLSLE.

His new career as a New York lawyer; by S. S. M.

WOMAN'S PAGE.

Spring Skirt Waists—They all have elaborately tucked bosoms; by M. Davis. "Stonewall" Jackson: a Unionist; by Lida Rose McCale. Professional Upholster; by Frances Stevens. A Crop of Curls; by Millicent Arrowpoint. Photography in High Life; by E. L.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Excelsior Band—How Gladys conquered the scornful boys; by Belle Moses. A Strange Reunion—The experience of an Armenian mother and daughter. Photographing Without a Camera; by Jessie L. Putnam. The Lost Indian God; by Margaret Spence. The Feast of Dolls. Home-made Cards.

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RAILROAD NOTES.

Movements of Officials on Tours of Inspection.

C. K. Wilber, assistant general passenger agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, with his family, arrived from the East Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock.

Frank G. High, general agent passenger department of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with headquarters in San Francisco, is in the city. He is making one of his periodical visits to the various agencies of his road.

W. J. Shotwell, general agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, is in the city. He expects to remain here until Monday, when he will return to San Francisco.

E. C. Brand, assistant auditor of the Burlington line, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday on his annual tour. He will go to San Francisco Sunday.

The California Limited came in yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock over the Santa Fe route, having seventy-six passengers aboard.

General Passenger Agent John J. Byrne of the Santa Fe returned yesterday from a short visit to San Francisco.

The inspection party of Southern Pacific officials, consisting of division superintendent, resident engineers, together with W. G. Curtis, engineer of maintenance of way, and H. J. Small, superintendent of motive-power and machinery, passed through the city yesterday on their way north. Their first stop will be made at Santa Barbara.

Occidental College.

In accordance with a long-established custom in many of the older colleges of the country, yesterday, January 27,

was observed by Occidental College, as the "Day of Prayer for Colleges," an address was delivered by Rev. Hugh K. Walker, the pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church. The address was a part in the programme were: Rev. A. A. Dinmore, D.D.; Rev. W. S. Young, Rev. R. K. Campbell, D.D.; Rev. H. A. Lewis, D.D.; Dr. Fletcher and President Wadsworth. A number of the friends of the college were present. Dr. Dinmore stated that the new building at Highland Park was well under way, the basement being completed, and the walls and joists of the first floor in place. It is hoped that the building will be completed by commencement day, June 15.

Wiped Up the Street.

C. J. Morrison and James Nolan, two graders, became involved in a rough-and-tumble fight on First street, near Spring street, early last evening. Each was possessed of several bruises and a quantity of Los Angeles mud when Officer Brist interfered. They refused to give the cause of their trouble and, after some of the superfluous soil had been scraped from their clothes, they were locked up for the night, their garments still retaining enough mud to be excellent testimony as to the condition of the public streets.

His Herring Crop.

[Unidentified.] Dumas fills tray of a double-action joke which he played on Meisner, who was a botanist in his hours of leisure. The famous dramatist sent him a paper containing the dried

City Briefs.

Special-Prize Photo.—Reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 238 South Main street. Marlborough School, West 23d street. Second semester begins February 1. See Tribune for Rubber Company's notice on page 11.

Neither of the courts was in session yesterday in the Federal building. The subject of Rabbi Solomon's discourse at the temple service this evening will be "Capital Punishment."

The Los Angeles Orphans' Home at No. 809 Yale street will this afternoon hold a public reception from 2 to 10 o'clock.

A meeting will be held this morning in room 14 of the Chamber of Commerce to organize the fruit interests of San Gabriel.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office for the following: Electric Power Company, J. S. Meade, M. W. Clay and Arthur Bray.

The condition of trade with Mexico at the possibilities of future development, forms the subject matter for an able article in the Midwinter Number of The Times.

In the Police Court yesterday C. W. Hicks and Harry Davis were each fined \$1 each for violating the hitching ordinance. J. D. Smith, W. I. Hollingsworth and A. M. Brown were each fined \$2 each for the same offense.

Tridard Burriel, a chronic petty-larceny thief, who has done time for the State and Raphael Corona were arrested yesterday on charges of hitching a wagon. They will have a hearing in the Police Court today.

Wong Yu Wah, a Chinaman charged with being illegally in the country, who has been reposing in the County Jail for the last two months, was brought before Commissioner Owen yesterday for examination. His case was continued until next Monday at 2 o'clock.

The second annual banquet of the Young Men's Republican Club will take place on the evening of February 12. It is thought the occasion will cause something of a reunion of Republicans from all over the southern part of the State. A large number of invitations have already been sent out.

The complaint against Hilliard Russell, colored, charged with stealing a package of meat from a delivery wagon, was dismissed yesterday on payment of \$5 costs. Russell is considered a chronic petty-larceny thief by the police, and they say it is safe to bet that he will be run in again very soon, unless he is too shy to be caught.

The colored citizens who intend to go to Los Angeles to take part in the ceremonies attending the placing of a stone over the grave of Owen Brown, the son of the hero of Harper's Ferry, are requested to meet at a Friday evening Episcopal Zion Church, No. 128 San Pedro street, Saturday at 11:30 a.m. All arrangements for transportation have been made.

AGRICULTURAL PARK.

Entries for Sunday's Coursing Matches—The Special Events.

There was a large attendance at the drawing of dogs for Sunday's coursing matches at Agricultural Park, at No. 143 South Broadway, last evening. Sunday's coursing is a thirty-two-dog stakes for a \$100 purse, divided as follows: First, \$40; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth and sixth, \$5 each; seventh and eighth, \$2.50 each.

There will be a match race between White Chief and Klondike, best two in three, and if the track and weather permits, the five-mile race between the triplet bicycle ridden by Lacy, Cromwell and Palmer, and Bob Hackney's running horse, Prince Hooker, will also take place.

Following is the list of owners and entries for Sunday's courses:

Santiago.....G. Allen, Jr.
Corralle.....J. Van Hacht
Monday Noon.....J. Van Hacht
Jack H.....Edman & Valle
Tiger.....D. Duquesne Kennel
Sailor Girl.....T. Hartnett
Rae Baby.....C. McClain
Cyclone.....W. D. Murphy
John Mitchell.....Dr. von Hummel
Breach of Promise.....Dr. von Hummel
Beauty.....W. T. Nichols
Romeo.....A. E. Dalton
Naggy Hank.....L. Lichtenberger
Fannie S. (formerly Fannie C. H.).....S. J. Askrøyd
General Askrøyd.....Hunters Kennel
Dawson.....A. J. G. G.
Van Clode.....Dr. Van Hummel
Grotto.....N. A. Covarrubias, Jr.
B. B. and B.....C. W. Merry
A. Guy.....C. McClain
Black Beauty.....R. O'Shea
Imp. Chg. Chat.....Hunters Kennel
Hardy.....A. E. Dalton
Sky Ball.....Daudell & Augustine
Red Dick.....J. Smith
Queen B.....William Powers
Sailor Boy.....D. Duquesne Kennel
Trip.....W. T. Nichols
Grace Hatchet.....W. H. Murray

A Jury Shicker Placed.

Justice Owens yesterday fined one of his fellow Knights Templars for failing to respond to a summons for jury service. The victim was T. C. Dougherty, engraver and rubber-stamp manufacturer, at No. 208 West First street. The case in which Dougherty was to serve came up Tuesday but Dougherty was not there. He was brought into court on a bench warrant yesterday and required to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. He explained that he had not been feeling well on that day and had concluded that he should have made the court two days ago, and after a short lecture in which he refused to pay the fine, he was fined \$5. Bench warrants are out for several other tardy jurors.

Valuable Dogs Stolen.

Special Officer "Bob" Henderson mourns the loss of a blue-gray female Great Dane answering to the name of Tribby. The animal is a valuable one, and Henderson says he refused \$200 for her. Yesterday afternoon a man came by Henderson's house, No. 788 Clanton street, in a wagon, and asked if Tribby was for sale. Henderson replied in the negative, and went into the house. When he came out an hour or two later the animal was gone. Henderson has invoked the aid of the entire police force to help him recover his lost dog.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COURSEING PARK.

Entries now open for thirty-two-dog stake, Sunday, January 30, 1938. Nomination closed by C. H. Coykendall, at The Mine, No. 102 East First street.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 218 South Broadway.

PUSS AND FEATHER.

Poultry Show Prizes Awarded—A Four-legged Rooster.

Yesterday was a busy day at the poultry show. The attendance was decidedly larger than it was on the two preceding days.

The task of judging and the awarding of prizes was complete and the bird lucky enough to get a blue ribbon now struts up and down its cage fairly bursting with pride.

In one of the cages is a very curious bird. It is a four-legged rooster. It is also said to have a double crop, and very likely a duplicate set of machinery all the way through, but this of course cannot be verified until the bird's demise. At any rate, the four legs are plainly visible. The extra legs grow out just back of the extra underpinning, and are of no apparent use unless it is that the chicken uses them to sit on when he is tired of standing. The bird was hatched from a double-yolk egg.

Among the visitors at the show yesterday were delegates from Redlands, Riverside, Orange, Santa Ana, Ventura, Santa Barbara and Pasadena.

Saturday will be children's day, when it is thought a lot of baby ostriches will be exhibited, as such a display has been promised by the owners of the Ostrich Farm.

A. W. Bessey's incubator and brooder contrived to attract the crowd. All but a few of the 600 eggs have converted themselves into chickens, and they in turn have been sold to an admiring public until only a handful of motherless chicks remain.

The list of awards is as follows:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cocks—S. Tyler first, J. D. Nash, second, H. C. Draves third.

Hens—J. D. Nash first, C. T. Paul second, J. D. Nash third.

Cocks—H. C. Draves first, C. T. Paul second, Ernest G. Taylor third.

Pullets—Ernest G. Taylor first, H. C. Draves second, J. D. Nash third.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cocks—Rev. M. C. Hayes first, Samuel Rees second.

Hens—F. W. Twogood first, second, third.

Cockerels—F. W. Twogood first, E. E. Johnson second, F. W. Twogood third.

Pullets—M. C. Hayes first, Mrs. Bosley second, R. M. Teague third.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cocks—W. Tressler first, F. A. Smith second, Merrill Whitton third.

Hens—W. Tressler first, second and third.

Cockerels—A. W. Bessey second, Riverside Poultry Company third.

Pullets—A. W. Bessey first and second, J. A. Smith.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Pullets—H. L. Lockett first and second.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Cocks—Riverside Poultry Company second.

Cocks—Riverside Poultry Company second.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Cocks—J. W. England first, second and third.

Hens—J. W. England first, second and third.

Cockerels—J. W. England first and second, John C. Stedman second.

Pullets—J. W. England first, second and third.

Pen—J. W. England first and second.

DARK BRAHMAS.

Cocks—A. Koppe second.

Hens—A. Koppe second.

Cockerels—Edward Morris first and second.

Pullets—Edward Morris second and third.

BUFF COCHINS.

Cocks—A. E. Olshausen first, second and third.

Hens—A. E. Olshausen first, second and third.

Cockerels—A. E. Olshausen first, second and third.

Pullets—A. E. Olshausen first and second.

Pen—A. E. Olshausen first and second.

CARTERIDGE COCHINS.

Cockerels—Dr. S. W. Aldridge first, Pullets—Dr. S. W. Aldridge second.

BLACK COCHINS.

Cockerels—F. W. Mercer first, Pullets—F. W. Mercer first, second and third.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Cocks—H. C. Drauls first, D. S. Merwin second.

Hens—H. C. Drauls first and second, J. J. O'Toole third.

Cockerels—J. J. O'Toole first, H. C. Drauls second, C. McClain third.

Pullets—H. C. Drauls first, J. J. O'Toole second and third.

Pen—H. C. Drauls first, J. J. O'Toole second.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Cocks—A. Koppe first, A. D. Bradbeer second.

Hens—A. Koppe first and second, C. T. Paul third.

Cockerels—W. E. Mercer first, C. T. Paul second.

Pullets—C. T. Paul first, second and third.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

Hens—Riverside Poultry Company first and second.

Cockerels—Samuel Rees second.

Pullets—H. D. Ley first and second.

BLACK MINORCAS.

Cocks—H. C. Drauls second.

Hens—H. C. Drauls first and second, Riverside Poultry Company third.

Cockerels—George W. Hood first, J. J. Lindgren second, H. C. Drauls third.

Pullets—George W. Hood first, H. C. Drauls first and second.

Pen—H. C. Drauls first, George W. Hood second.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

Hens—O. L. Barnes first, second and third.

Cockerels—J. J. Lindgren first, O. L. Barnes second.

Pullets—J. J. Lindgren first, F. G. Taylor second and third.

S. S. HAMBURGERS.

Cocks—Mrs. T. J. Cunningham first, Hens—James Mayo first, Mrs. T. J. Cunningham second.

Cockerels—James Mayo first, second, Mrs. T. J. Cunningham third.

Pullets—James Mayo first and second, Mrs. T. J. Cunningham third.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGERS.

Cocks—Mrs. T. J. Cunningham first, Hens—Mrs. T. J. Cunningham first.

Cockerels—Mrs. T. J. Cunningham first, second, Mrs. T. J. Cunningham third.

Pullets—Mrs. T. J. Cunningham first, second, Mrs. T. J. Cunningham third.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.

Pullets—J. L. Argabrite first and second.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

Hens—Riverside Poultry Company first, S. Tyler & Son second.

Pullets—S. Tyler & Son third.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks—A. E. Olshausen first, Hens—A. E. Olshausen first, Pullets—A. E. Olshausen first.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks—F. S. Coultard third.

SEABRIGHT BANTAMS.

Hens—F. S. Coultard first.

Royal Baking Powder is economy itself.

TOULOUSE GESE.

Ganders—L. M. Sifford first.

Goose—L. M. Sifford first.

GUINEA FOWL.

Cocks—L. M. Sifford first.

Hens—L. M. Sifford first.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME.

Cocks—Mrs. Mary Case second.

Hens—Mrs. Mary Case second.

Cockerels—James F. Hartwell first.

Pullets—James F. Hartwell first and second.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Old toms—A. Glasell, Jr., first.

Young toms—A. Koppe first and second.

Hens—A. Koppe first.

PEKIN DUCKS.

Drakes—A. Koppe first.

Ducks—A. Koppe first and second.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.

Drakes—M. J. Russell first.

Ducks—M. J. Russell first.

Tomorrow night will end the exhibition, and the prize-winners and others will be relegated to the barnyard until the next poultry show is held.

Shannon Held to Answer.

Henry Wilson Shannon was held in \$500 bail by Justice Morrison yesterday to answer the charge of burglary.

Shannon is the young man who met a young fellow from the country whom he succeeded in getting drunk and then introduced him to a negro prostitute who put him to bed. When the countryman woke up in the morning, his clothes, watch and \$132 in money were missing. The negroes managed to find an old pair of trousers and a tattered coat for him to put on, and thus arranged he made a bee line to the Police Station where he told his story. The detectives recovered his clothes from Shannon, but could not find the money which the victim of the robbery is alleged to have lost.

Schultz Twice Guilty.

The versatile Carl Schultz was found guilty of the charge of embezzlement by Justice Morrison yesterday, for which he will be sentenced today.

About the same time Justice Owens entered a verdict of guilty of the charge of petty larceny against him, for which he will be sentenced Saturday.

Baby Burglars Must Answer.

The baby burglars, Johnnie Burns and Islin Farrer, were held in \$500 bail each yesterday by Justice Morrison to answer the charge of burglary. They set up the unique defense that they were forced to do the job by an older boy at the point of a revolver. The boys are degenerates by birth and breeding and will probably be sent to Whittier.

Licensed to Wed.

Arthur M. Clifford, 40 years of age, a native of Iowa and a resident of Pasadena, and Cora M. Getchell, 31 years of age, a native of Minnesota and a resident of Los Angeles.

Martin R. Urton, 29 years of age, a native of Ohio and resident of Banning, Riverside county, and Alberta Armstrong, 29 years of age, a native of Virginia and a resident of Long Beach.

Alexander McClellan Hardenbergh, 24 years of age and a native of New Jersey, and Marguerite White, also 24 years of age and a native of Pennsylvania; both residents of Burbank.

Orange Hathaway, 34 years of age, a native of Missouri and a resident of Redondo, and Mauda Carson, 17 years of age, a native of California and a resident of Clearwater.

DEATH RECORD.

KEPPEL—In this city, January 27, 1938, Frederick Edward Kefel, a native of Brunswick, Germany, aged 83 years 21 months 10 days.

Funeral Saturday, January 29, from his late residence, 1140 North Hollywood, Boyle avenue and Stevenson street, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances invited. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

BIRTH RECORD.

TUTHILL—January 25, 1938, to the wife of Dr. A. M. Tuthill, a daughter.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.

Will check baggage at your residence to any point. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 240.

You have used Dr. Fox's Health Food, why not

Try Dr. Fox's Health Baking Powder?

It is a.....

Pepsin Cream of Tar Baking Powder.

We take particular care that every pair of shoes leaving our establishment is as thoroughly fitting as expert shoe salesmen can make them fit.

We take care that the styles we show are correct.

We take care that every piece of leather stands a perfect test before being made into the shoes we sell.

We take care that each of our customers is satisfied completely.

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Today's a-MAZE-ing values.

You may not see it in this space, but you'll see it in the store. Matters not what your need may be, the chances are the Maze stock can supply it, or, as in the case of Men's Clothing, our own stock tender, it at Maze prices. The cut prices are general throughout this mammoth stock of merchandise.

The Three Days' Shoes.

How they went yesterday? What appreciation was shown? No wonder, such values are few and far between. Only today and tomorrow, buy them in one day of the sale has passed. The prices are cut like this:

Men's \$2.50 Canvas Shoes \$1.88

Men's \$3 Patent Leather \$2.45